The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XL. | LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1870. | NEW SERIES. NO. 542.

WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Delano Threatens to Resign.

Anxiety About the Passage of the Funding Bill.

Affairs in the Old North State.

Gov. Holden Demands Power to Act.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

A VERY PRETTY QUARREL.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A report has been very generally circulated to-day that Commissioner Delano intended to resign his office on account of the interference of the Treasury Department on yesterday in removing Collector Bailey, of New York, and making other important changes in the revenue officials of that city without the consent of the Commissioner. It appears that Mr. Delano insisted on retaining Bailey in office in defiance of a very bad showing made against him not only by parties affected by his seizures but by other officials of the Treasury Department. Secretary Boutwell having satisfied himself of this, secured the approval of the President, and the changes were made. Mr. Delano maintains that he is the judge in the premises, is responsible for the collection of the revenue, and should manage the affairs of his bureau without intervention. Besides, it is said that he is piqued at Boutwell's opposition to the plan of the Ways and Means Committee to make the revenue an independent office, with a seat in the Cabinet.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The interest manifested to learn the fate of the funding bill in the House is very great. It is looked upon as the most important financial measure which has been considered in Congress since the passage of the legal tender act. To-day numerous telegrams were received here from New York, inquiring into the progress made by the Ways and Means Committee with the bill. The inquiries seem to be prompted a good deal by the conference going on between the committee and the President and Secretary of the Treasury. This morning another of these interviews took place with the Secretary. The latter insists upon the restoration of the foreign loan clause, but is not so particular regarding other features of the bill. He does not lay much stress upon that feature reducing the commission to be paid for regulating the loan. Nothing has yet been decided by the committee, but on Monday they will take up and dispose of the sections which have been debated. It is the intention to report the bill to the House next week, and to pass it within a week from the time it is reported. It is pretty evident from the temper of the committee that the national bank interest will fail to induce any changes in the measure.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Notwithstanding that troops have been sent to North Carolina, the Governor of that State is not satisfied, but telegraphs here demanding the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The following is a dispatch sent by him to one of the North Carolina Senators:

RALEIGH, N. C., March 18.

What is being done to protect good citizens in Alamance county? We have Federal troops, but we want power to act. Is it possible that the Government will abandon its loyal people to be whipped and hanged? The habeas corpus should at once be suspended.

(Signed.) W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

A letter was also read here to-day from the Governor urging the President to issue a proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

AMES.

The case of the eligibility of Senator Ames to a seat in the Senate will probably be taken up on Monday.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE GOVERNOR OF MONTANA.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Four of the Senate Committee on Territories are in favor of making a report against the nomination of Mr. Potts to be Governor of Montana, and three are in favor of recommending his confirmation. But, in order to avoid dividing the report, the committee have unanimously agreed to postpone the case indefinitely.

THE RICHMOND AFFAIR.

The Federal authorities here consider that General Canby will have no difficulty in preventing a serious conflict in Richmond.

COLLECTOR BAILEY.

The report of the disappearance of Collector Bailey, of New York, created some excitement in Treasury circles. Acting Commissioner Douglas at once telegraphed to Supervisor Dutcher to take charge of the office, and second Deputy Parnell was sent to New York last night. Reports are expected from these officers by to-morrow's mail. Commissioner Delano, who has been absent from Washington some time, was telegraphed for and arrived last night. He is now engaged with Secretary Boutwell concerning the matter. Bailey's district will be at once turned over to Collector Pleasanton, of the Fourth District. A rumor prevailed here this morning that Commissioner Delano had resigned, but nothing of the kind has occurred.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The report of the bureau of statistics shows that the imports for eleven months ending November 30th were $433,150,949 in coin, against $359,721,734 in 1868. The domestic exports were $412,951,404 mixed values, against $397,511,169 in 1868. Exports of foreign commodities, $17,068,005, against $19,362,271 in 1868.

CHICAGO.

The Court-house Investigation—The Building Pronounced Unsafe.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The committee appointed by the Chicago bar to investigate and report as to the safety of the old court-house and wings met this morning. Col. Evans, chairman of the committee, said they had prepared a report, which he read, prefacing with some remarks relative to the present condition of the court-house. He had examined the building personally and carefully, and was satisfied the old building needed other supports than those it now had; that in its present condition it was unsafe, and persons inside of it were daily and hourly in danger of being crushed by the falling of some portion of the structure.

Evans read the report of Mr. Randall, architect, which is in the shape of replies to questions. In reply to the question whether the floors were likely to give way, he reported that he had not positively determined; the joists were sprung, and there were several indications that the floors were not as substantial as they should be. In reply to the question whether the foundations of the new wings are safe, Randall answered emphatically no.

Judge Brodwell said he had examined the roof with four architects, and they came to the unanimous opinion that the roof was liable to come down at any moment. One architect said that a blow from a cold-chisel could knock down a column that would let down the whole east wing.

After hearing more evidence to the same purport, the committee adjourned without taking any action.

NASHVILLE.

Protests Against Congressional Interference.

NASHVILLE, March 19.—A meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, occurred in Nashville to-day, having been called to protest against Congressional interference in the affairs of Tennessee. Mayor Morris presided. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the population of Tennessee is as quiet and orderly as the same number of population anywhere, and that there is no necessity for intervention on the part of the Federal Government to suppress disorder, denouncing the exaggerated statements made abroad relative to the internal affairs of the State, and pledging the people to the maintenance of the laws of the State and nation at all hazards. The meeting also adopted a resolution of welcome to the United States troops sent here to sustain the civil authorities, and a memorial to Congress upon the condition of Tennessee, and unfounded charges made against the peacefulness and patriotism of the great mass of her people.

NASHVILLE, March 19.—The wholesale merchants of Nashville, at a meeting this forenoon, adopted a circular addressed to the boards of trade in the leading cities, setting forth the true condition of affairs in Tennessee, and appealing to them to use their influence against Congressional intervention. They allege that the State has been unusually quiet and peaceful, and business prosperous; but the proposition to subject the State to outside interference has brought trade to a pause.

THE DOMINION.

Encroachments of American Fishermen—Restricted Commercial Relations.

HALIFAX, March 19.—In the Assembly yesterday Mr. Kirk presented a petition from the fishermen, merchants and inhabitants of Cape Canso, complaining of the encroachments of American fishermen, and asking the Government to bring the facts contained in the petition to the notice of the Dominion authorities, and urge the adoption of measures for protecting the fisheries by armed vessels.

OTTAWA, March 19.—On Monday next Sir A. Galt will move the following amendment to Mr. Huntington's resolution: "That an address be presented to the Governor General, representing that the increasing productions of the Dominion demand a more extensive market and a more unrestricted change of commodities with other countries, and that it is expedient to obtain from the Imperial Government all necessary powers to enable the Government of the Dominion to enter into direct communication for such purpose, subject to the approval of Her Majesty."

FOREIGN.

The Trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

FRANCE.

TRIAL OF PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.

PARIS, March 19.—The High Court for the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, for the killing of Victor Noir, convened at Tours yesterday. Princess Bonaparte and her children have already arrived there. An enormous crowd collected around the railroad depot to see the distinguished visitors. The city is crowded with strangers.

M. OLLIVIER

is a candidate for the Academy of France.

IMPERIAL SPONSORS.

The Emperor and Empress are to be godfather and godmother to the grandson of Ambassador Lavallette.

ENGLAND.

THE HONDURAS RAILWAY.

LONDON, March 19.—The contract for the construction of the Honduras railway, was signed here on Thursday, the work to be begun within the year.

CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD BOAT RACE.

Among the sporting men the odds are against the Cambridge crew in the coming race with the Oxfords.

DEATH OF A BISHOP.

The Bishop of Barbadoes died to-day at his house in Western England.

ASSAY OF GOLD.

The officers of the Bank of England have determined to express the assay of gold in thousandths hereafter instead of in carats. Thus bars will be calculated in one three thousandths (1-3,000) parts, instead of one seven hundred and sixty-eighth parts, as at present.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, March 19.—The debate in the Commons was continued till a late hour.

Mr. Wendel, a member for Sheffield, spoke in favor of the bill, taking ground that merely the permissive clause should be made compulsory.

Mr. Hoare, member for Southampton, demanded the withdrawal of the religious clause of the bill.

Mr. Jacob Bright, member for Manchester, spoke in favor of the bill, claiming that it provided a school for every child, and made the attendance compulsory.

The debate was continued till the adjournment.

At an early hour this morning Mr. Temple favored the project for religious teaching, and Beresford Hope, of Cambridge University, thought the plan heathenish.

Richard Merthyr Tydvel charged the Government with undertaking the religious sense of the people, and Messrs. Baily, of Herefordshire, and Fawcett, of Brighton, opposed the bill on general principles.

Mr. Dilke, of Chelsea, favored the Bright amendment, and Mr. Gladstone deprecated it as having a tendency to sunder the liberal party. He vindicated the bill in a long speech, and eloquently appealed to both parties to support the measure. He reviewed and analyzed the arguments that had been made against it, and showed that it was not an Imperial measure, and that it was not partisan in its character.

After speeches by Mr. Hardy and others, in support of the bill, Mr. Bright's amendment was withdrawn, and the bill read the second time. The House then adjourned.

In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor explained the provisions of the High Court of Justice bill, demonstrating the improvement it would make in a safe and speedy administration of the law.

ROME.

THE POPE PRONOUNCES MASS.

ROME, March 19.—There will be a meeting of the Ecumenical Council to-day, in order that the Pope may pronounce mass for the late Count Montalembert.

COUNTERMANDED.

ROME, March 19.—The funeral service of Count Montalambert, organized by General Demerode, and in which Bishop Dupanloup was to take part, was countermanded by the Pope, as it was regarded as a manifestation against the Ecumenical Council.

PRUSSIA.

KING WILLIAM RECEIVES YOUNG BURLINGAME.

BERLIN, March 19.—King William yesterday received the eldest son of the late Mr. Burlingame.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 19, Eve.—Consols for money, 93; on account, 93¼. American securities steady; 62s, 91¾; 65s, 1 89¾; 67s, 89¾; 10-40s, 87; Erie, 21¾; Illinois Central 115¾; Great Western 29.

FRANKFORT, March 19.—Bonds firm and active at 95¼.

PARIS, March 19.—Bourse quiet at 73f 62c.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Cotton firm; sales 12,000 bales; uplands 11¼d, Orleans 11⅜d. California white wheat 9s 3d; red Western No. 2 7s 11d; winter 8s 10d. Western flour 19s. Corn, mixed, 27s 6d. Oats, peas and barley unchanged. Pork 92s. Beef 104s 6d. Lard quiet at 63s 6d. Cheese 70s 6d. Bacon 56s. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, March 19.—Linseed cakes dull. Sugar firm. Linseed oil 59s 3d. Refined petroleum dull at 1s 10d. Turpentine 30s 3d.

HAVRE, March 19.—Cotton quiet; 126f on spot.

ANTWERP, March 19.—Petroleum quiet at 56¾.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 19.—The steamship Russia, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, March 19.—The steamship Russia arrived at Liverpool this morning. She came to Liverpool direct, and did not call at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, March 19.—The steamship Nevada arrived to-day.

RICHMOND.

Progress of the Municipal War—Ellison Captures the Opposing Forces and Takes Charge of the City—Both Mayors Hold Court, etc.

RICHMOND, March 19.—At daylight this morning, when Mayor Cahoon's police were being stationed, Mayor Ellison's police went around and arrested them all. They stripped them of their badges and disarmed them. Three of Cahoon's force who were not caught took refuge in the station-house. At noon the Second police station surrendered to Ellison's police.

Early this morning the U. S. Marshal served notice on Ellison, the Chief of Police, and City Council that Cahoon would move before Judge Underwood, of the U. S. Court, on Wednesday next, for an injunction to restrain them from acting. Cahoon held court this morning, as also did Ellison. No disturbance. Cahoon's force, reduced to about 30 men, is shut up in a station-house, and Ellison's force, numbering about 250, have possession of the city.

Correspondence of Governor Walker and General Canby.

RICHMOND, March 19.—Governor Walker to-day addressed a letter to General Canby. After stating the fact that a military force had interfered to prevent the Mayor of the city, elected and qualified according to law, from performing the duties of the office, with the seeming intention of enabling the mere pretender to that office to discharge the duties, he asserts that this action was taken without the request of the Legislature or other civil authority of the State, and asks by what law or authority General Canby does this.

Mr. Canby replied that his interference was not to aid either contestant, but only to prevent a breach of the peace, and his authority for such action was from the President and Secretary of War. His duty was to do so until order was restored.

RICHMOND, March 19.—The city is quiet to-night, with Ellison in general possession except at the Third Station-house, where Cahoon has his headquarters and about forty men, whites and colored, with him. A large crowd of colored men gathered around the building all evening. None of Cahoon's police can appear on the streets without being captured. There is no prospect of further collision between the opposing parties. Ellison's police number about two hundred men, besides an armed force of one hundred held in reserve. At two meetings of the citizens to-night it was resolved to support Ellison.

CUBA.

Jordan's Victory—Spanish Losses—The Negroes and Chinese Fight Nobly.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Tribune to-day publishes a letter from Havana, written by an American filibuster, who was an eyewitness of the battle that ended so disastrously for General Puello, and so victoriously for General Jordan. According to the correspondent, the number of Spaniards killed and wounded exceeded the number of Cubans engaged in the battle, a piece of information which the patriots acquired, in part, by having to disinter the Spaniards to get their clothing. He writes that the Spaniards buried their dead on the field, and retreated seven miles to fortify themselves in a strong position, where they remained for two weeks, without daring to leave their entrenchments, even for food, which became very scarce. Their loss included 200 killed and buried on the field, and 135 who died and were buried in their retreat. General Jordan fought the battle with 548 men, including negroes and Chinese, and some of them so ragged they had to strip the dead. Deserters confirm this. The Spanish place their wounded at about 300, making their total loss exceed the number of Cubans engaged in the battle. Among their lost were one Colonel and thirty-two officers. Our loss was two killed and twelve wounded. It is General Jordan's own testimony that none fought better in this battle than the negroes and the Chinese.

Havana Press on American Newspapers.

HAVANA, March 19.—The Prensa and Diario have editorials on the unfriendly comments of the American newspapers on affairs in Cuba. They both intimate that if the American Government would send commissioners here they are positive that such commissioners would disprove the assertions lately made by Gen. Quesada about the condition of the rebellion and other matters, and that Americans would discard forever the question of the recognition of belligerent rights to the insurgents.

NEW YORK.

Mesdames Woodhull & Co. Taken in and Done For.

Convention of School-book Publishers.

Collector Bailey a Chronic Defaulter.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The money market was easy at 4 to 5 per cent. on call, and with exceptional transactions at 3 per cent. on Governments and 6 per cent. on stocks.

THE WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

shows an increase of $1,388,070 in loans, and a decrease of $1,354,380 in specie, $3,314,488 in deposits, $127,584 in legal tenders, and $138,186 in circulation.

BONDS.

Government bonds steady.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange firm and advanced.

THE GOLD MARKET

opened at 113, advanced to 113¾, declined to 113½, and closed at 3 p. m. at 111¼. The rates paid for carrying were 4, 4¼, 5, and 3¼. After the Board adjourned sales were made at ... closing at 111¾.

ADDITIONAL FORGERIES.

New discoveries were made to-day of forgeries by means of the patent ink eraser, and to add to the sensation they bring again the names of the female brokers before public notice. A check drawn by Park & Tilford to the order of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., on the Greenwich Bank, was deposited on Thursday at the Fourth National, and was found to have been altered from $40 to $4,360 50. This check was deposited by Woodhull, Claflin & Co., and was indorsed by them. The check was sent by the Fourth National through the clearing house and found to be a forgery. Another check drawn by Park & Tilford to the order of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., for $6,400, on the New York County Bank, was taken to that bank by Woodhull, Claflin & Co., and certified by the bank, but subsequently the certification was canceled.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONVENTION OF SCHOOL-BOOK PUBLISHERS.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The convention of school-book publishers of the United States, after a three-days' session, adjourned last night. The Board of Trade was organized with the following officers for the ensuing year: Wm. H. Appleton, President; Smith Sheldon, Vice President; John Barnes, Secretary; O. C. Wolworth, Treasurer—all of New York. Executive Committee—Robert S. Davies, of Boston; Chas. Scribner, of New York; A. H. English, of Pittsburg. Arbitration Committee—J. A. Harper, of New York; Henry Ivison, of New York; S. M. Brewer, of Boston; S. A. Potter, of Philadelphia; O. J. Wilson, of Cincinnati. Retail prices for all school books are to be fixed by the respective publishers, from which a maximum discount has been fixed by the board. Terms of sale, cash in thirty days. All field agents and commission accounts are to be withdrawn on or before July 1st. The action of the convention was harmonious, and the regulations were unanimously agreed to.

COLLECTOR BAILEY.

Investigations made to-day show that Bailey is a defaulter, and that his books exhibit a large deficiency in funds belonging to the Government. The sum is believed to exceed $80,000, and evidence of fraud is said to be overwhelming. He is said to have, four years ago, as Collector of the Fourth District, appropriated public funds to his own use, and these speculations were covered up by receipts of thirty-two districts. Bailey's securities are Geo. Opdyke, Henry E. Davies, Henry Clewes and Geo. Douglas, all men of responsibility, so the Government will not suffer the loss of a dollar. Rumor says the defaulter has gone to Europe or Nassau.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

A caisson for the East river bridge was launched at Greenpoint to-day in the presence of 5,000 people. It weighs 4,000 tons, and will be towed to the Brooklyn side of the proposed bridge in about three weeks.

MARSHAL SHARPE.

The new United States Marshal, Sharpe, was Colonel of volunteers during the war, and at one time Provost Marshal of Richmond.

SCALDED.

Three men were scalded, two fatally, by the explosion of a vat of boiling sugar in Jersey City to-day.

RIOT IN JERSEY CITY.

A riot occurred near Povonia Ferry, Jersey City, to-night, originating in a charge made by a man named Kinnelly, a foreman of a gang of men employed in loading freight for the Erie railroad, that he had been robbed in Taylor's Hotel, and that the proprietor kept a lot of thieves about him. He was expelled, and, procuring thirty men, soon after returned and made a violent attack upon Taylor and his employes. Taylor was beaten till insensible, and a man named King severely injured. During the melee several pistol shots were fired and Kinnelly was slightly wounded. He and many other rioters were arrested.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The House Committee on Registration will report a bill to-day providing for various amendments to the registration law, including one for the registration of all men, without regard to race or color.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill for the condemnation of property contiguous to approaches to the bridge at this point. It provides that $500,000 of the cost shall be borne by the city and $250,000 by St. Louis county, also, that the proposition shall be submitted to a vote of the people.

The joint special committee, to investigate the management of the penitentiary in 1867–'68, submitted majority and minority reports to the House yesterday. The former states they reopened the investigation and offered the parties implicated every opportunity for defense, but after a long and patient hearing they have reached the same conclusion they reported at the opening of the session, viz: That the management of the penitentiary during the period specified was of a most reckless character, and highly detrimental to the interest of the State. The parties most implicated are ex-Auditor Thompson, ex-Warden Swift, but nearly all the officers of the prison, Governor, and several other State officers are charged with receiving work or supplies from prison, which was not charged to them, or otherwise accounted for. The committee recommends that legal steps be taken to compel delinquent officers then in power to pay for labor, supplies, &c., unaccounted for, and demand that such wanton violations of official faith shall not be passed over in silence.

The minority report dissents from these views, and fully vindicates ex-Auditor Thompson and ex-Warden Swift. Both reports ordered printed.

The lower house passed the bill making it a penitentiary offense for railroad agents to fraudulently sell, transfer, or return tickets or coupons.

The Senate passed a concurrent resolution asking Congress to donate all Government lands in Missouri to public schools.

Mississippi.

JACKSON, March 9.—In the House, to-day, a resolution passed allowing each member one dollar's worth of postage stamps per week, which will amount to four thousand dollars. It has been discovered that the official copy of the new constitution is not on file in the office of the Secretary of State, and a committee has been appointed to find it or prepare another.

John Williams, of Madison county, was elected State Librarian.

The committee appointed to decide what officers were necessary for the Legislature reported to-day that it was absolutely necessary to have thirty-four, besides the Speaker, President, and committee clerk.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 19.—A bill was introduced in the Senate making the obtaining of money or goods under false pretenses a penitentiary offense. The House adopted a resolution requesting Congress not to increase the number of Representatives in the House at Washington.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 19.—The bill to open the public libraries on Sunday was refused a third reading in the Senate.

WEST INDIES.

Probable Safety of the Atlanta—Insurrection Against the Provisional Government.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Advices from the West Indies make it probable that the Atlanta, so long missing, is safely harbored. A short time after the execution of Salnave she appeared off Port au Prince, but, hearing that her purchaser had been put to death, and no one having come to claim her, her captain took a voyage among the West Indian islands.

Another insurrection has broken out in Hayti. The pickets in the southern department are in arms against the new Provisional Government, and the partisans of the late President Salnave are joining them. The Government has sent reinforcements to the army in the field, and several war steamers have also been despatched to the South.

The British and French Governments have refused to recognize the Provisional Government until it assumes the debt of the Salnave administration.

☞ The first line of a hymn given out at a prayer meeting so excited the curiosity of a little girl that on returning home she asked for an explanation. The line as she heard it was:

"Mus Rimes a bird and long has been."

Patient ingenuity and a hymn-book solved the mystery. The original was:

"My crimes a burden long have been."

JAPAN.

The Oneida Affair—British Insolence—Persecution of Christians and Foreigners—Destructive Fire—Five Hundred Houses Burned, Etc.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 23.—The affair of the Oneida has agitated this community an entire month. Capt. Eyre was allowed passage on the Bombay, notwithstanding the repeated requests and demands upon the British authorities for his arrest, criminal trial, and punishment. The sentence of the court suspends Capt. Eyre six months. The Americans are indignant not only at this but at the intolerable insolence the English Minister subjected them to during the investigation. Capt. Roe, Chief of Staff of the United States steamer Delaware, reached Yokohama, and would immediately hold a naval court of inquiry on the only body found, that of Capt. William Carpenter.

The Japanese authorities are pursuing what few native Christians escaped deportation. It is said they now demand that foreign ministers and missionaries shall be prohibited from converting the natives or in any way promulgating their faith.

From Hiogo, Nagasaki, and Oska terrible accounts are received of Christian persecutions and deportations. Sex and family ties are entirely disregarded.

In Yeddo four to five thousand houses were destroyed by fire on the 4th and 5th of February. The American consulate narrowly escaped.

There is much bad feeling toward foreigners in all directions. Foreigners, especially officials, are closely watched.

ST. LOUIS.

Another Mystery—Probable Suicide of a Supposed Murderer—A Fatal Mistake.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The dead body of an unknown man was found this morning a short distance from the fair grounds, with two pistols, nearly both of which had been discharged, one in the breast, were found on the body, and a portion of the clothing burned. The death is involved in mystery, but it is thought by some the man was the murderer of Herman Tubbessing, who was shot last night, and that he suicided. The Coroner is now holding an inquest.

Nothing definite has yet been learned regarding the murder of Tubbessing last night. He was a very peaceable man, and the supposition is he was mistaken for some one else.

The Whole Mystery Explained—Result of the Inquest.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The dead body found near the Fair Grounds this morning has been identified as that of Wm. Streiger. The evidence before the coroner's jury this evening showed that he and Herman Tubbesing, who was killed last night, belonged to the same lodge of Harigari, and that Tubbesing was mainly instrumental in having Streiger expelled therefrom. One of the pistols found near Streiger was a French weapon, carrying a peculiar-shaped ball, and the balls found in Tubbesing's body corresponded exactly with those in the pistol and those in Streiger's body. It is therefore believed that Streiger was the murderer of Tubbesing, and that he committed suicide.

PHILADELPHIA.

The National Union League.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America held a session to-day, ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey, in the chair. The committee on the new ritual presented a full report, which was considered at length and recommitted for amendments. A delegation of members from Maryland protested against the proceedings of the Maryland State Council. After some discussion the subject was referred to a committee.

The Secretary made a report regarding the state of organization in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Michigan and Illinois, which States are now being reorganized. The mode of organization in Texas was considered at length. E. B. Converse, of New York, lately from Texas, appeared and complained of the condition of the leagues in that State. No action was taken on the subject. The convention adjourned to meet in Baltimore the second week in April.

"ISAIAH, IX., 6."

Awkward Result of a Telegraphic Flirtation.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

A little incident which happened to a Lebanon young lady during a recent visit to Nashville has been the cause of much amusement to a few friends who have heard the details. Among the numerous admirers of the young lady in question is a gallant young gentleman who is engaged as an operator in one of the telegraph offices in this city. Being desirous that Miss —— should see all the curiosities of Nashville, the young man proposed that she should visit the telegraph office. A party of young ladies and gentlemen was made up and all repaired to the office, under the guidance of the gallant operator aforesaid. After explaining the telegraphic apparatus, and exhibiting the working of the battery, he proposed, for the amusement of the party, to take off the next dispatch which should come over the wires. An opportunity was soon afforded, and the operator took off a telegram sent by a lady in Kentucky to a lady in Texas, which, when complete, consisted simply of the words, "Isaiah, ix., 6." So unique a telegraphic message created considerable surprise, but not one of the party was a sufficiently well-posted Sunday-school scholar to repeat the verse referred to. Determined to know what the words of "Isaiah, ix., 6," were, our young telegraph friend and the Lebanon young lady stopped at Billy Collier's on their way back, and asked to see a Bible. With eager hands they turned the leaves together—but when they found the place, and glanced at the first paragraph of the verse, they laid the book quietly down, and with very red faces softly left the store. If you want to make that young lady angry in earnest, ask her what is the news by telegraph.

☞ In his "Recollections of Prominent Men," Horatio Seymour says he nowadays hardly dare assail a political man, as he does not know how soon he may have to affiliate with him in party measures.

☞ A well-known contributor to the press was shocked to find his phrase "soft as eider down" converted by the printer into "soft as eider brown."

☞ The Quakers are after Sheridan. For once, the devil and the Quakers are engaged in the same pursuit.—[Chicago Times.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, March 19, M.—The Monongahela is stationary; now 6 feet 3 inches water in the channel. At Greensboro, 4 feet 5 inches and rising. At Brownsville, stationary, with 6 feet. No arrivals. The St. Charles leaves for Cincinnati this evening with a large number of passengers and moderate manifest. The movement of freight on the wharf has not been so light since the low water season last summer. Weather clear. Ther. 41.

CINCINNATI, March 19, M.—The river has risen 3 inches; now 28 feet 9 inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Ther. 58.

CINCINNATI, March 19, P. M.—River falling, with 28 feet water in the channel and 74 feet space under the bridge. Arrived—Juniata, from Pittsburg; Sallie, from New Orleans; Nellie Rogers, from St. Louis. Departed—Phil. Sheridan and Hope and barges, for Pittsburg; Spray, for Nashville; Silver Moon, Memphis.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 19.—Weather clear till noon; since cloudy and mild, with indications of rain. River fallen six inches. Port list—Nick Longworth, New Orleans to Louisville at 8 p. m.; Evansville, Green river and return; Silver Spray, New Orleans to Cincinnati at 11 p. m.; Alpha, Nashville and return; West Wind, Wabash river to Eastport; Hartford, Little Wabash and return; Sam. Orr, Cairo and return; Norman, Cincinnati; Arcona, St. Louis to Cincinnati at 3 a. m.; Alaska, Cincinnati to New Orleans at 10 a. m.; Wauanita, New Orleans to Pittsburg at 12 m.; Fayette, Henderson and return; Morning Star, Louisville and return, 2 p. m.; Robert Burns, Memphis to Cincinnati, 4 p. m.; R. C. Gray, Memphis to Cincinnati, 6 p. m.; Ollie Sullivan, Tennessee river, to return. Business has been unusually active, and receipts and shipments have been very large. The packets had generally first-rate trips. The Robert Moore coasted along, and was deep as she could swim. Alaska added largely here. Norman took out the biggest trip of the season. The transient boats had excellent trips. Strong premonitions of rain to-night.

NASHVILLE, March 19.—River falling, with 8 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and mild. Arrived—Mollie Ragan, Evansville. Departed—Lawrence, Cincinnati; Umpire, Upper Cumberland; Mollie Ragan, Evansville.

CAIRO, March 19.—Tom Jasper, St. Louis to New Orleans, 11 p. m.; David Watts, St. Louis to Tennessee river, 2 a. m.; Utah, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 2 a. m.; Sam Brown, St. Louis and return, 5 a. m.; Savannah, Pittsburg to St. Louis, 7 a. m.; J. Wicks, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7 a. m.; Belle St. Louis, Memphis to St. Louis, 8 a. m.; W. R. Arthur, St. Louis to New Orleans, 8 a. m.; Bon Accord, Mound City to St. Louis, 9 a. m.; Grand Lake No. 2, Memphis to Pittsburg, 9 a. m.; A. J. Baker, Baton Rouge to Louisville, 10 a. m.; Fanny Brandies, Memphis to Cairo, 1 p. m.; Sam J. Hale, Cincinnati to Memphis, 3 p. m.; Marble City, Memphis to St. Louis, 4 p. m.; City of Evansville, Evansville packet, 4 p. m.; Bismarck, Cairo to New Orleans, 5 p. m. The river has fallen five inches. The weather is cloudy. Mercury 58.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—Arrived—Andy Johnson and St. Johns, from Keokuk; Kate Kearney, from New Orleans; Schuyler, from Peoria; Camelia, from Pittsburg; Anna, from Cincinnati; Utah, from Arkansas river; W. H. Brown and Hawkeye No. 2, from Cairo. Departed—Andy Johnson, for Keokuk; Nile, for Cambridge; Columbian, for New Orleans; Forsyth, for Vicksburg; Belle Memphis, for Memphis; H. M. Shreve, for Red river; Glendale, for Pittsburg; Champion, for Cincinnati. The river is still falling, but more slowly. Some of the upper streams have begun to rise again. The weather is mild, with some indications of rain.

MEMPHIS, March 19.—Weather clear and delightful. River rose four inches. Arkansas river falling, with three feet to Little Rock. Departed—Carroll, Rubicon and City of Cairo, St. Louis; Strader and Minneola, with 1,800 bales cotton for Cincinnati; Alton, Vicksburg; Richmond, Groesbeck and Grand Era, New Orleans. The latter added 1,000 bales cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—Arrived: Imperial and Armory. Departed: Leonidas, LaBarge, Post Boy, and Nick Wall.

VICKSBURG, March 19.—Up: Legal Tender, Belle Lee. Down: Lucy Bertram, Mary Miller, and McDonald. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and pleasant.

WM. H. ANDREWS,

140 MARKET ST.,

Between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

$75,000 WORTH OF FINE GOODS

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

IMMENSE STOCK NOW OPEN, BOUGHT SINCE THE GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD.

500 pieces Black and Colored Silks
20 per cent. less than former prices.

Elegant French ... Velour Poplins
At a great decline.

Beautiful Dress Goods
At 10, 15, 25, and 30 cts, worth 25, 30, 45, and 50 cts.

Black Alpacas and Mourning Goods
Of all descriptions at a large reduction from former rates.

Elegant Stripe Alpacas for Spring
Only 25 cents, worth 50.

Fancy Dress Fabrics of all Qualities
Nearly half of last year's prices.

500 New Style Arabs and Shawls
At very low prices.

SPECIALTIES IN THE CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

Large Stock of Jeans & Cashmerettes for Boys' wear
JUST RECEIVED.

Fine Assortment of Gents' Fancy Cassimeres
NOW OPEN.

The above Goods must be sold, and the prices will be guaranteed the LOWEST IN THE MARKET.

Samples sent to the country free on application by mail.

WILLIAM H. ANDREWS,

140 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

WM. H. ANDREWS,

140 MARKET ST.,

Between Fourth and Fifth Streets,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870,

SPECIALTIES IN WET GOODS!

OF

Job Lots of Hosiery,
Job Lots of Laces,
Job Lots of Underwear,
Job Lots of White Goods,
Job Lots of Crashes,
Job Lots Cloths and Cassimeres,
Job Lots Shawls and Arabs,

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

ALSO, WILL OPEN ON

Monday Morning, March 21,

10 Cases New Style Spring Prints, best brands;
20 Cases and Bales Bleached & Brown Domestics
AT REDUCED RATES.
5 Cases Double-width Sheetings;
Also, a Large Lot of Linen Sheetings;
Superior Table Damasks,
From the Lowest Qualities to the Finest Satin-faced Goods;
100 Dozen Ladies' Hose,
Commencing at the Low Price of TEN CENTS per Pair;
Full Line of Colors in Bijou Celebrated Kid Gloves;
Extra Kid Gloves, only $1 per pair;
Lisle Thread and Berlin Gloves,
IN GREAT VARIETY,

A Large Assortment of Fine Laces, Lace Handkerchiefs, and Lace Collars;
Point Applique and Valenciennes Laces, All Widths;

White Goods, Nainsooks, Jaconets,
Bishop and Victoria Lawns,
Swiss and Book Muslins, &c.,

All Selling at the Decline.
CALL AND SEE THE GREAT BARGAINS.

WILLIAM H. ANDREWS,

140 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK

Of English Ivory-handled Knives, Japanned Trays for children, Table Mats, Tea Trays, Tin Toilet Sets, English Decorated Toilet Sets, Jewett's Filters and Coolers, a magnificent stock of Silver-plated Ware; a large and splendid assortment of Table and Bar Glassware; full assortment of Queensware, including Bootes' Royal Patent Ironstone China, Decorated, Gold-band and White French China, and a large stock of Fancy Goods.

Our entire stock, purchased since the great decline in gold, will be offered at large reductions from former prices.

Merchants supplied at Lowest Wholesale Prices.

MAGILL BROTHERS,

Fourth Street, Two doors South of the Opera House.

Dr. BLONDIN

Begs to announce that he has recently made several valuable improvements in dentistry, and would invite public attention to the following: His method of filling teeth is painless, preserving the teeth, and restores them to their natural shape and ... Gold and plated fillings $1 and upwards; beautiful sets of teeth $15. 134 Fourth st., between Green and Walnut, Louisville.

Seed Barley.

1,000 BARRELS choice Spring Barley, particularly selected for seed, in store and for sale at BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD'S, Corner First and Main sts.
mh19 dlm

Trunks! Trunks!

WE, the undersigned, have opened a Trunk manufactory, No. 63 Third street, between Main and Market, where we have on hand a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., and sell as cheap as any house in the city.
FRANKEL & STROBEL.
Remember the No., 63 Third street. fe26 dim

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.
je11

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
Bet. Second and Third.
mh8 dlf

M. C. and Building Association.

THE amended charter of this institution contains liberal grants of power in perpetuity, and a reorganization thereunder is now progressing. Purchase, improvement, and sale of real estate, and making loans of money upon real estate security, to be used in the erection of manufacturing establishments and homes for the members, embrace the general business transactions of the Association.

The first and original issue of half a million of stock is now offered to the citizens of Louisville and Kentucky.

Thirty-six dollars the first year, and $4 per annum until the shares are paid up, is the minimum, and $100 per annum the maximum payments on one share of stock.

It is confidently hoped that there is sufficient enterprise in Louisville to warrant a subscription of one thousand shares of stock at once. No one can gainsay that the investment will be profitable and secure beyond contingency, (real estate security) or that the work of the Association, and its effects, will prove of incalculable benefit to our city.

Stock certificates are receivable at par in discharge of liens held by the Association.

The stock books are now open at the office of the undersigned. Payments on stock will commence on the 1st day of June, 1870.

OLIVER H. STRATTAN,
mh16 dlm 130 West Jefferson street.

MANUALS of the following subjects ten cents each, sent by mail:
Mathematical Instruments, 116 pages.
Optical Instruments, 84 pages.
Magic Lanterns and Stereopticons, 36 pages.
Philosophical Instruments, 84 pages.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
fe26 dlm 924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

$125,000 Worth Dry Goods

MUST BE SOLD.

Great Rush for Dry Goods

TO

W. S. ANDERSON & CO.,

(Successors to R. Cunningham,)

154 Market Street,

Who will, on and after Monday, March 21, 1870, sell every article of Dry Goods at the LOWEST CASH PRICES ON A SPECIE BASIS.

This is a Splendid Opportunity for our customers. See annexed

PRICE LIST:

The Best Gros Grain Silks in America for $2 50. New Trimming Satins.
The Grand Casimere d' Amerique Black Silks, $2 75 to $4 per yard.
The Celebrated Gros Grain Star Silks at $2 per yard.
The Best Line of Japanese Silks only $1 25. The Best Silk and Wool Poplins, only $1 pr yd.
The New Spring Pannier Bedouins in new colors.
The Celebrated "Semper Idem" Pure Mohairs.
Bright's Popular Double and Single-warp Alpacas. Silk Warp Sultana Pongees.
Best Quality French Percales in New Colors, only 45 cents.
Japanese Lisle Warp Poplins at 30c. French, German and American Corsets, 50c to $7.
Gros Grain, Satin, Roman, Taffeta Sash and Bonnet Ribbons.
Spring Hats Pattern Bonnets, Paris Millinery.
Extra, Doube-extra, Long-top, Iron-frame, Full-fashioned, Regular-made Hosiery, from the first manufacturers in the world.
4-4 Soft-finish Bleached Cotton, 12½c; Linen Crashes from 6½c up;
Irish Linens from 30c to $1 50 per yard.
The Best Assortment of Machine and Woven Shirt Bosoms.
The Best Assortment of Scotch Table Damasks.
The Best All-Linen Pillow and Sheeting Linens.
The Most Celebrated French Percales, a magnificent assortment.
The Best Assortment of Linen, Woolen, and Cotton Pant Goods for Boys.
All the Best Brands of Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings.
11-4 Honey-comb Bed Spreads, Marseilles Spreads in variety.
Wine-Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Towels, and Crashes.
The Celebrated Alexandre Kid Gloves in spring shades.
Window Curtains, Lace, and Lace Curtains.
Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, and Trimmings.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, Point and Guipure Laces.
The largest variety of Goods to be found in this city, and every article at the lowest possible prices at

W. S. ANDERSON & CO.'S
(Successors to R. Cunningham), 154 Market St.

Walker's Bitters

300 CASES Walker's Tonic Bitters; 200 cases Cocktail;
In store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,
93 Main st.

Krug Champagne Wine.

100 BASKETS fresh importation to arrive on the Mary Houston. Price has declined with Gold. W. H. WALKER & CO.,
93 Main st., Louisville, Ky.,
mh16 Sole Agents.

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. ... THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET. ...

PARKER & CROMIE

W. S. PARKER. JOHN F. CROMIE.

BANKERS,

(Successors to C. N. Warren & Co.,) Dealers in

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold,

144 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Heavy Grain Bags, Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags, Cotton Sampling ...
C. H. D. ... Southwest cor. South and Pratt streets, Baltimore, Md.

SPRING IMPORTATION AT GOLD PRICES

WE WILL OFFER, ON

Monday, March 21st,

Our first Spring importation of Fancy and Staple Dress Goods at Gold Prices.
Black Lyons Silks from $2 to $7 per yard.
50 Pieces Japanese Silks in great variety.
Spring Velours and Poplins, Silk and Wool.
5,000 Yards New Styles Japanese Poplins.
5,000 Yards Black Mohairs and Alpacas.
Spring Poplins and Lenos, New Styles.
Figured and Striped Broche Silk Grenadines.
A Large Stock of Worsted Grenadines.
The Handsomest stock of Figured Piques in the city.
100 Pieces White Piques, both in Figures and Stripes.
5,000 Yards Printed Linen Lawns, New Styles.
10,000 Yards Figured Percales, in New Designs.
French and English Chintzes, a Large Stock.
Printed Jaconets and Organdies.
Solid Colored Jaconets and Plaids.
An immense stock of Striped, Check, and Chene Ginghams.
Richardson's Irish Linens, from 37 1-2 cts up.
Red-bordered Huck Towels, from $1 25 per dozen up.
10-4 Linen Sheetings, from 85 cts up.
Doilies and Napkins, from $1 per dozen up.
Every description of White Goods at a great reduction.

BLACK GOODS.

The largest stock of every description of Black Goods west of New York. We made a specialty of these goods, and ask particular attention.
500 new style Parasols in beautiful designs.
500 Sun Umbrellas in Pongee and colored Silks.
Alexandre's, Harris' Seamless, Jugla, and Perinot Kid Gloves in all colors and black embroidered, with White Lace Points and Spring Shawls.
A full line Lace, Hemstitched, Embroidered, and Tape-bordered Handkerchiefs very cheap.
☞ Prices guaranteed as low as any house in the West.
S. Z. MARTIN, 102 Fourth st.

FOR SALE,

THE STORE FIXTURES AND THREE YEARS' LEASE

Of the well-known established

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

W. J. KINSELLA,

CORNER MARKET AND PRESTON STS.,

Next door to the German Security Bank.

LOUISVILLE.

The Store-room is large, and the Fixtures, consisting of two Show-Windows, Shelving, Counters, Desks, Gas Fixtures, Mirror, Clock, new Awning, one large Iron Safe, &c., are all in good order. Also, there is a fine dwelling over the store, containing 5 good rooms, with a large side hall-way entrance; a good back yard with cistern, sewer, &c., and a large, deep cellar under the store. The rooms have been newly papered, whitened, and are in good order. The rent for the whole building is only $50 per month. This stand, being convenient to the public Market-house, and accessible from all parts of the city by the street cars to the corner of Market and Preston streets, is now considered one of the best business stands in Louisville for any branch of trade. Either Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Millinery house, or any other branch of business would pay well in this desirable location.

Engagements in the South cause the undersigned to offer this stand, fixtures and lease for sale.
Apply to W. J. KINSELLA.
mh13 d3

LAWYERS.

B. C. GRIDER. WARNER UNDERWOOD.

GRIDER & UNDERWOOD.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bowling Green, Ky.

PROMPT attention given to business in the Fourth Judicial District. Louisville references—G. W. Norton & Co., W. H. Dix, Esq. mh19 dlm

THO'S. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office on ... east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

LOUISVILLE .... KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. F. BARNES,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Late of ...)

Louisville, ... Kentucky.

OFFICE Rooms 3 and 4, Mozart Hall Building, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Entrance on Fourth street. jal dlm

DRY GOODS.

Dress Goods.

6 Bales pink, blue, and buff French Percales;
6 do do do do Jaconets;
300 Pieces Printed French Jaconets;
300 do do Pacific Percales;
10 Cases Pacific Lawns;
5 do Sprague's Lawns;
3 do new style Gordon Gingham;
3 do do Ariston do
3 do do Chene do
3 do do Amoskeag do
8 do striped and figured Alpacas;
6 do fancy colored do
300 Pieces pure Mohair Black Lustres, assorted;
200 do Black Alpacas do
300 do Colored do do
Plain, Plaid and Striped Poplins, Japanese Cloth and other Fancy Dress Goods,
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
mh13 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Heavy Duck, &c.

10 Bales Raven's Duck;
10 do Rocky Mountain Duck;
50 Pieces Mount Vernon Duck;
3 Cases Cordis Awning Stripes;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
mh13 70 and 72 Sixth street.

—ESTABLISHED 1853.—

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,

1204 Frankford Avenue,

above Girard Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Manufacturer of exclusively first-class

CARRIAGES,

NEWEST STYLES.

CLARENCES, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close-Coaches, Shifting quarter Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, etc. Suitable for private family, and public use. Also Hearses of most modern styles and finish.

Designs and prices furnished when desired.

Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock completed, on hand, and in the works.

Orders receive prompt and personal attention.

All work warranted. fe26 dlm

PASSAVANT & CO.,

140 DUANE ST., N. Y.,

IMPORTERS OF

Silks, Dress Goods, Ribbons, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Trifousse & Co.'s

PARIS KID GLOVES.

mh2 dlm

Brandies.

51 CASKS Pure Cognac;
10 bbls pure Oldham county Peach;
10 bbl's pure Bussell county Apple;
In store and for sale by
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
93 Main st.

GREAT REDUCTION!

IN

DRY GOODS!

AT

R. KNOTT'S

108 Fourth Street.

New and Beautiful Styles of Sprague, Merrimack, and Cocheco Prints at 12½ cts.

WHICH HAVE JUST BEEN RECEIVED.

Linen Napkins at 10 cents.
Linen Towels at 10 cents.
Loom Damask at 40 cents.
Bleached Damask at 60 cents.
Linen Handkerchiefs at 10 cents.

A full line of Richardson's Linens,

VERY HANDSOME AND VERY CHEAP.

DRESS GOODS.

Embroidered Grenadines at 25 cts.
Poplin for suits at 35 cts.
Plain, plaid, striped, and chene Poplins at all prices.
Japanese Silks at $1, former price $1 50.
Ecru Linen Lawns.
Foulard Percale.

White Goods and Hosiery

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Particular attention is called to our splendid BLACK ALPACAS.

R. KNOTT,
108 Fourth St.

PUBLIC SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

Hackett & Dore and Gheens & Co., plaintiffs, against Andrew Finnegan, &c., defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Executions Nos. 5,788, 5,789.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson co., Ky.,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870,

a lot of ground on the northwest corner of Twenty-sixth and High streets, having a front of 52¼ feet and a depth of 184 feet. Terms cash. Title clear.

Levied upon as the property of A. Finnegan, to satisfy executions Nos. 5,788, 5,789, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of Hackett & Dore and Gheens & Co., against A. Finnegan.

Sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. HOPKE, D. S., for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Louisville, March 20, 1870. mh20

Sheriff's Sale.

Geo. F. & C. T. Wood, plaintiffs, against L. Baker, defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Execution No. 5,581.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870,

Sixty feet south side Portland avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, with the improvements, on a credit of three months, with bond and security. For description of lot see deed book 129, page 460.

Levied upon as the property of L. Baker, to satisfy Execution No. 5,581, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of Geo. F. & C. T. Wood, against L. Baker.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

THOS. SHANKS, D. S., for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Louisville, Ky., March 13, 1870. mh19

City Bonds for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at public auction at the Board of Trade rooms, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., forty-two $1,000 bonds of the city of Louisville. Twenty-one of these bonds are payable in two years from the first of February, 1870, and twenty-one payable in three years from the same date; semi-annual coupons at 6 per cent. per annum, payable at Treasurer's office; principal and interest charged upon the sinking fund, and sufficient amounts to meet maturing interest and principal to be received by the Receiver of Taxes out of the school taxes.

B. F. CAMP,
L. L. WARREN,
NICH. MILLER,
D. McPHERSON,
mh16 dtd Committee.

In Bankruptcy—Assignee's Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 2d day of April, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., I will sell, on the premises, the large three-story brick store-house on Shelby street, between Green and Jefferson streets, formerly occupied by Heinsohn, Allen & Co. as a tobacco factory, with the lot on which it stands, being 30 by 100 feet; also a vacant lot adjoining, of the same dimensions, free from dower; also one large burglar-proof safe, several small ... one large steam engine, boiler, and machinery, and one tobacco screw. Personal Property—terms cash. Real Estate—one-third cash, balance in equal payments of six and twelve months, with approved personal security on deferred payments and lien retained.

C. SCOTT BYMMER,
Assignee of Geo. E. Heinsohn.
WARFIELD & WEST, Auctioneers. mh16 dts

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN .... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL .... Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 2 P. M.

UNITED STATES .... Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE .... Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,

Composed of the following Passenger Steamers: CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ARGONA, AND SHAMROCK.

Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents, office No. 26 Fourth st. JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 19 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

KATE ROBINSON .... JAS. KENISTON, Master,
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 23d, at 12 M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents,
ja26 dlm No. 26 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
MARY HOUSTON .... L. B. DUNHAM, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Monday, the 21st, at 5 P. M.
R. C. LEVI, Sup't.
☞ Giving through receipts to all points on Red river.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
NICK LONGWORTH .... LEW. KATES, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Wednesday, the 23d, at 5 P. M.
R. C. LEVI, Sup't.
☞ Giving through receipts to all points on Red river.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
ROSE HITE .... HOLCROFT, Master,
Will leave as above on Monday, the 21st, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Little Rock, Van Buren, and Fort Smith.
AMERICA .... R. A. POAGE, Master,
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 23d, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Memphis Packet Company's Steamer
SILVER MOON .... BEN. M. MERRIWETHER, Master,
For Cairo and Memphis on This Day, the 20th, at 10 A. M., from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Merchants' Louisville and Tennessee River Packet.
FINK VARBLE .... N. C. SELBY, Master,
For Florence on Monday, the 21st, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Notice to Shippers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 30, 1869.

Until further notice the morning boats of the Mail Line will do the way business between Louisville and Carrollton, making all way landings, leaving Louisville daily at 6 A. M.
FRANK CARTER, Supt.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORMAN, Agent,
No. 41 Fourth street.

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master .... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail steamers, leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORMAN, Agent,
No. 41 Fourth street.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT THE

Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth St.

Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1.
A full stock of Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Real and Imitation Lace Collars;
Real and Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs;
Embroidered and Plain Shirt Bosoms;
Corsets with whalebone only $1;
Lace Styles Edgings and Insertions;
Also, less than cost, 1,000 Tidies from 15c to $1, at
CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'

Knabe & Co.'s

GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO

A large invoice, just received—cheap for cash by
LOUIS TRIPP,
mh27 ... 118 MAIN ST.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail.....$12 00
Six months.....6 00
Three months.....3 00
One month.....1 00

To city subscribers, (or to such as may be available to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 4 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail.....$2 00
One year, delivered in the city.....2 00

The Sunday edition of the COURIER-JOURNAL is published every Sunday morning, and contains the cream of the week's issues. It will be sent to subscribers for $2 per year, or $1 for six months. Any person who will send a club of ten names, and $20, will be entitled to one copy free for one year. Specimen copies sent gratis on application.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year.....$2 00
Five copies, one year, each.....1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each.....1 50
Twenty copies and over, one year, each.....1 25

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 25 each; and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and the extra copy for every club of twenty or upwards at $1 25 each. Specimen copies sent gratis. Subscriptions may commence with any number.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in registered letters or drafts, and will be at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

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FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 50 per square for each insertion for the first week; $1 per square for each subsequent insertion for the second week; $3 per square per month for the third month; $2 per square per month for the second month, for two months, and three months, if every other day; and $1 per square per month for two months, and three months, if daily.

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"City Features" 25 cents per line. "City Items" 50 cents per agate line. "Local Notices" 75 cents per line, and "Special Notices," 75 cents per line, each insertion.

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Advertisements to occupy fixed places 25 per cent. additional.

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Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. Liberal deductions to yearly advertisers. Less than $1, special notices, items, &c., double the rates of the Daily.

Rejected communications will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is not used will be sold for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

RELIGIOUS.

The South Carolina African Methodists have started a fund to be expended in supporting a mission in Africa.

The Third Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati has declared in favor of free pews by a vote of 178 for to 10 against.

The Jewish Messenger says that, out of 300 Jewish congregations in this country, not more than thirty belong to the Jewish Reformed party.

A St. Petersburg paper publishes a petition, signed by 150 English Protestants, in which they express a desire to join the Russian Greek Church.

An extensive revival has been in progress in Lawrenceburg, Ind., for some weeks. Already more than 300 persons have been gathered into the various churches.

In the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the State of Pennsylvania, there are 739 preachers and 127,471 members and probationers. Their church edifices number 1,949, valued at $6,510,355.

In China, fifteen years ago, there were but 150 converted Christians; now there are between 5,000 and 6,000, or one out of every 70,000 of the population. The missionaries at present number 150.

The minutes of the Synod of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, for 1869, show 15 Presbyteries, 95 ministers, 45,926 communicants, and sittings for 118,000 persons. Thirty churches were built during the year.

Dr. Richard S. Storrs, of Braintree, Mass., preached his fiftieth sermon on the first Sunday of February, it being his eighty-fourth birthday, and the fifty-eighth year of his settlement over that congregation.

The Baptist missions in southeastern India are in a most extraordinary revival. Such is the interest felt that many have walked a distance of from ten to a hundred and fifty miles to receive the sacrament of baptism.

The Evangelist computes that, of the missionaries of the American Board, 411 are Presbyterians and 89 Congregationalists. They are gathered more by availability than denominational lines.

The Moravian Church in the United States is divided into North and South Provinces, the Northern division being the largest, containing fifty-two churches and 5,970 communicants. The Southern division has but 1,059 members.

The Philadelphia Baptist Church Extension Society has spent eighty-four thousand dollars, and owns one hundred thousand dollars worth of property. The receipts last year amounted to fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

The United Presbyterians are making an effort to establish a church in the city of Chicago. Rev. J. M. Bausch has charge of the movement, and earnestly appeals to the churches at large for aid in raising $20,000 to erect a suitable edifice.

There are seven Baptist Churches organized in France, besides several places where religious services are held. The churches are small, the one in the city of Paris being the largest, numbering between one and two hundred communicants.

There is a widespread revival in Liberia. A Baptist missionary writes that hundreds have been converted in various parts of the country. The revival reaches two native stations at which one of the head men of the tribe is among the converts.

The largest salary paid the last year in the Lexington (colored) Methodist Conference, was $500, the smallest $8 75. Most of the preachers were compelled to follow the example of St. Paul in providing a maintenance by the labor of their own hands.

Eighty-five Bible depots have been opened in Spain, and there has been printed in Madrid 42,000 Bibles, 35,000 New Testaments, 560,000 portions of the Scriptures, and 1,300,000 tracts. Measures are matured to send from various quarters to Spain 1,000,000 Bibles.

The General Conference of the Christian (New Light) Church meets every four years, composed of delegates from all the Annual Conferences. The members of the body consist of an equal number of ministers and laymen, in the proportion of one delegate to every four hundred communicants. This church is divided into two branches—North and South—each having a General Conference. The Northern branch meets next fall in Ohawa, Canada, and the Southern in Suffolk, Va., in May next.

Rev. Morris A. Tyng, assistant rector of St. George's church, New York, son of Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, has been appointed to the Griswold Professorship of Biblical Literature, Interpretation and Evidences of Christianity, in the Theological Seminary of the Diocese of Ohio, at Gambier.

The Italian Kingdom and the Papal States are represented in the Ecumenical Council by two hundred and seventy-six members, being more than one-third of the whole number. France has thirty-four Austria forty-eight, the Germanic Confederacy nineteen, Great Britain thirty-five, and the United States forty-eight.

There are sixty thousand Scandinavians in Minnesota, of whom forty thousand are from Norway, the rest of them from Sweden and Denmark. They are nearly all Lutherans, the Swedes belonging to the Augustana Synod, which is said to be Episcopal in its polity, while the Norwegian Synod of Denmark is Presbyterian.

The Presbyterians of San Francisco have been holding enthusiastic meetings to promote the subject of Church extension. The committee in charge of the matter favor the Philadelphia plan of planting churches, but disapprove of the New York method of establishing missions as feeders to the parent church as tributaries and schools.

The statistics of the Baptist Church in Michigan, just shown, show two hundred and seventy-one churches, a gain of twenty-three. There are 18,218 members, a gain of 1,356. There are two hundred and forty-eight ministers, at d but twenty-six of the pastors have been settled over three years. The practice, if not the theory, of itinerancy prevails.

The size of Presiding Elders' districts in the Methodist Church is a question exciting considerable discussion. In the East the districts are large, including from thirty to sixty appointments, while in the West they are much smaller. It is probable that the large districts will generally obtain, as they can be made as effective and far more economical.

The statistics of the East Pennsylvania Annual Conference of the Evangelical Association show a membership of 11 060, and 910 probationers. They have 75 itinerant ministers, 60 local preachers, and 138 churches, valued at $430,000. During the year just closed, 247 were expelled, 169 withdrew, 1,308 moved away, and 940 had been received into church fellowship.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate publishes the constitution of an American independent Catholic Church, signed by forty-seven priests. In the constitution, the Pope is not recognized as supreme; confession and celibacy are not acknowledged as obligatory, and no monastic vow is to be made for over five years, though it may be repeated ad libitum.

There are sixty-one Roman Catholic bishops and 30,000 parishes in Spain, some of them with only four or five members. The new government proposes to reduce the dioceses to sixteen and the parishes to 6,000, and to cut down the appropriations for the support of the Church from $10,000,000 to $3,000,000. At the beginning of the present century the appropriations were $23,000,000.

Rev. Dr. Ryder, a Universalist of Chicago, recently presented to the Mayor of that city the petition of twenty-two thousand citizens for the enforcement of the State and municipal laws against selling liquor on the Sabbath. It is calculated that one third of the crime of the city is traceable to Sunday liquor-selling, and that the day has come to put the most turbulent and disorderly of the whole week.

The persecution of the Catholic converts in Japan still continues. Recently fifty of them were arrested and severely beaten, and others bastinadoed and tortured. When remonstrated with by foreign ministers, the Japanese justify themselves by saying that these converts acknowledge the supreme authority of the Pope, a foreign potentate, thus interfering with their allegiance to their own country.

The Christian Union has a chapter on church manners, condemning a number of things that are practiced in the house of God. Among other practices is the use of strong perfumery, which is offensive to many. Whispering during service is mentioned as a gross violation of the proprieties of the place, and in all cases when it is a man's duty to sleep in church he is advised to snore with the soft pedal down.

The New York Tablet, a leading Catholic paper, does not favor any temperance movement from Protestant to the Catholic Church. Many hold a large number of Catholic doctrines, but have not reached the fundamental principles upon which loyalty and fidelity to the Church depends. Converts should appreciate the Church in the spirit of full submission to her infallible authority, or otherwise would likely become a disturbing element.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

An Exceptional Case—Return of Absentees—The Senate and Mr. Prentice—Unfinished Business—Measures Postponed—Pay of Officials—Sale of Liquor to Negroes—Hard Words—The Immigration Question—The Newspaper Matter vs Unfinished Work.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

No. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, March 19, 1870.

I have just lit (espied a quorum present in both houses of the General Assembly. This, when it is considered that the day is Saturday, and that Monday, March 21st, has been fixed upon by joint resolution for adjournment, is, according to the experience of your correspondent, a remarkable and decidedly exceptional occurrence. Members are evidently disposed to redeem as far as may be the time spent time of the session, and to make every remaining hour count in the work of legislation.

REAPPEARANCE OF ABSENTEES.

Speaker Leslie, who has been unable to discharge the duties of his office for some time past on account of illness, made his appearance in the Senate this morning, still however, looking quite feeble.

Hon. Geo. W. Anderson, of the Eighth Louisville District, who has for some days past been confined to his room by internal fever, I was also glad to see sufficiently recovered to resume his seat in the House of Representatives this morning.

Senator Bell, of Jefferson, who has been ill and confined to his room for several weeks, is still confined to his bed.

THE LATE GEO. D. PRENTICE.

The House resolutions in relation to the death of the late Geo. D. Prentice were this morn ing called up in the Senate and adopted. Mr. Webb made a brief but eloquent speech on the resolutions.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

By an order of the Legislature the unfinished business of the session is to be resumed at the adjourned session next winter just as if no adjournment had occurred.

POSTPONEMENTS OF MEASURES.

Several measures were this morning, on being reached, postponed to next winter. Among these went a bill regulating the pay of the Speaker and other officers and assistants of the Legislature, the bill in regard to the marriage of concealed weapons, and another bill, requiring every steam-engine to be furnished with a bottle-alarm. From appearances there will be no disposition of work at the next session of the General Assembly.

A GREAT MANY BILLS PASSED.

It will be seen, on referring to the reports of legislative proceedings, that a great deal of legislation of one sort and another was accomplished by the two Houses this morning.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

An afternoon session is, of course, to be held both by Senate and House of Representatives, at which as much as possible toward finishing up the work of the session will be done.

MONDAY'S SESSION.

It is yet in doubt whether any legislation will be done on next Monday, the last day of the session, or whether the two Houses will merely assemble to go through certain necessary formalities, and then adjourn in time for members to leave by the morning train. The rather incline to the opinion, however, that there will be work done on Monday, and members of the Legislature would, perhaps, do well to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. Many have left on the 3 p. m. train for Louisville, and others will leave later on the Lexington train. It is more than probable a call of the roll on Monday morning would show the want of a quorum in both Houses.

LOUISVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA ROAD.

I am authorized by Mr. Z. F. Smith, the President of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad, to state that the refusal by the Legislature to pass the enabling act, empowering the counties of Spencer, Washington, Marion and Taylor to transfer their subscriptions to the Louisville and Chattanooga road, shall in no wise interrupt the building of the Chattanooga road on the line proposed. The charters of the two roads authorize consolidation with any other roads, and he is willing, if the counties so decide, to allow their subscriptions to be turned over to the Chattanooga road upon condition that, should the Cumberland and Ohio road build from Taylorsville to Campbellsville, and from Campbellsville to the Tennessee line within a given time, thereof from Taylorsville to Campbellsville shall be owned and run jointly. He is ready to treat with the Louisville and Chattanooga road to this end as soon as the company organizes.

SELLING LIQUOR TO NEGROES.

The Senate bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable on indictment by fine not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, for any hotel-keeper, inn-keeper, tavern-keeper, or grocer to sell, give, or loan liquor to a negro on the Sabbath, has passed the House of Representatives, and only wants the executive sanction to become a law. It is to be hoped that this law will go far toward putting an end to the convocation of drunken negroes on Sundays.

NIGHT SESSION.

The House held three sessions yesterday—morning, afternoon, and evening—and at each of them a great many bills were disposed of.

HARD WORDS.

Spectators of the House's proceedings last night had good reason to conclude, when the title of a bill to incorporate a "Medico-Chirurgical Association" somewhere was read by the Clerk, that but few of our legislators were adepts in the science of Galen and Hippocrates. The Representative from Jefferson rose and desired to be informed what kind of a society that was; and the member from —— wanted to know whether the bill had any "eminent domain," or railroad privileges; and even the Speaker, in putting the question, was heard to mutter, after pronouncing the words "Medico-Chirurgical," "whatever that is." It is just possible, however, that there was a little—just a little—affectation in all this pretended ignorance.

IMMIGRATION—THE MEMMER FROM JEFFERSON.

Your correspondent sincerely sympathizes with the efficient and popular Representative from Jefferson in his disappointment at the failure of the Legislature at its present session to enact an Immigration law. Immigration has been Mr. Parks' pet subject this winter, and on stone has been left unturned by him in the effort to get a system inaugurated that would bring as Indigenes and native born class of Europeans to our State. Unable to induce the committee, of which he was chairman, to agree upon anything like a satisfactory report, he had hopes that something for the cause of immigration might be accomplished through the special committees whose appointment on the subject; but in that, too, he was doomed to disappointment, for, although a favorable report was made at a late day of the session, it failed to receive the legislative sanction. Mr. Parks' constituents may rest assured that he has done all that was possible to have an immigration law passed. Let us hope he and other friends of the measure in the Legislature will be more fortunate next winter.

THE NEWSPAPER QUESTION.

Your correspondent feels that, as a member of the press, he owes it to Dr. Dougie L. Price, the Representative from the county of Fayette, to inform the editors of Kentucky newspapers that the ludicrous rotate of the fevered city of Frankfort, who have furnished their readers and members of the Legislature during the present session, and who were not so fortunate as to have a compensation therefor recommended in the report of the Committee on Claims, that they are chiefly indebted to the untiring perseverance of that gentleman for any remuneration they receive. Dr. Price thought it but proper that all journals which had been received and read should be paid for; but, as was very natural, his zeal was stimulated to the highest point by the wish to have justice done a paper of his own city, the Lexington Gazette. So persistent, in fact, was the member from Fayette in introducing and insisting upon his amendments in every conceivable form and on every possible occasion, that at length the Speaker himself arose in his chair and advised that the compensation asked for should be allowed, if for no other reason for that which the girl gave when she marrie dher importunate suitor, "that she married him just to get clear of him." The House has evidently acted upon the advice, and at this late stage of the session concurred in the House's action. Perseverance and a good cause will accomplish almost anything.

No effort was made in any manner, shape, or form by any authorized person to have the amount fixed upon by the Claim Committee as due the Courier-Journal increased to a sum that would compensate for the papers furnished the General Assembly. The COURIER-JOURNAL proposed to abide by the action of the Legislature, whatever that might be.

AN UNFINISHED WORK.

A certain prominent gentleman, who, though a very clever fellow, has got on the wrong side in politics, stepped into the State Library the other day and asked the new Librarian, Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden, for a copy of the Constitution. The General politely handed him a volume containing the Constitution of the State of Kentucky. "All right," said the visitor, hurriedly, "what I want to see is the Constitution of the United States." "All!" quietly remarked General C, "that is, I believe, a work which has not yet been completed, but I will see if I can find anything on the shelves upon the subject." What was formerly regarded as the Constitution of the United States was found.

Z.

☞ A horse, owned by Henry W. Brown, agent of the Troy and Boston railroad, at North Adams, met with a singular accident last week. The animal was frightened by the jumping of a cat into his rack, broke his halter and fell back, his head striking a pail. For some time he lay senseless, blood pouring out of his nose and ears. He finally rallied and then became delirious, having no disposition to eat or drink for some days. A veterinary surgeon was called and the horse is now improving.

☞ A Pittsfield man lost his hammer. He gave one of his boys a sound thrashing for losing it. Not long after the father found the missing hammer where he had left it. "Never mind," said he, trying to console the boy and his conscience, "whippings never come amiss!"

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 19, 1870.

The following bills were passed to be engrossed: To charter the Pilgrim Baptist church of Louisville; to charter the German Reform Zion church of Louisville; to charter the Ohio County Agricultural Society; to charter the Owensboro Manufacturing Company; to charter the Carter County Mining and Manufacturing Company; to establish a Botanical Garden in Kentucky; for the benefit of the Kentucky Academy of Science; to prevent sale of Breeds of Stock; in regard to jurors of the Jefferson County Court; to charter the Louisville Park Bank; to fix the rate of rent to be paid by Keeper of the Penitentiary, amended in the House fixing the rent at $5,000 per year; to repeal an act to charter the Southern Express Company, approved on the March 4, 1867; to repeal an act for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund Life Insurance Company, of Nashville, Tenn.; to charter the Educational Association of the United Baptists; to provide for the election of trustees of Elizabethtown Academy; to charter the Carroll, Owen, Gallatin, and Henry Gravel Company; to empower the Bullitt County Court to take stock in turnpike roads; to amend an act for the benefit of the Lexington, Harrodsburg, and Perryville Turnpike Road Company; to exempt certain persons from payment of tolls on turnpike roads.

The following bills passed the House Friday evening:

To extend the corporate limits of the town of Shelbyville; to amend the charter of the town of Bardstown; to charter the Louisville Protection of Hyer-stable keepers in this Commonwealth. After several amendments had been adopted, exempting certain counties from the provisions of the bill, the bill was passed—yeas, 50; nays, 38. A motion was made to reconsider the vote passing said bill, which motion was lost—yeas, 44; nays, 45. A further consideration of said motion was postponed until January 9, 1871. To amend the charter of the town of Carrollton; to amend an act to establish a Board of Police for the town of Carrollton; to amend the charter of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company; to prevent the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in certain counties on the Sabbath day; to amend the charter of the town of Glasgow; for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of Harrodsburg; to incorporate the Logan County Planing Mills and Manufacturing Company; to incorporate the Kentucky and Virginia Bridge Company; to incorporate the Ohio Falls Iron Works; to incorporate the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Louisville; to incorporate the Louisville Manufacturing and Refining Company; to incorporate the town of Scottsville; to amend the charter of the town of Fewee Valley, in Oldham county; to incorporate the Mech. Benefit Company of Louisville; to incorporate the Ashland and Ohio Bridge Company; to incorporate the Stewart Manufacturing and Refining Company; to incorporate the Louisville Manufacturing and Refining Company; to amend the charter of the town of Bowling Green; to incorporate the Bowling Green Hotel Company; to amend an act incorporating the Louisville Board of Trade; further to extend the corporate limits of the city of Louisville, in Taylor county; to amend the act re charter ing the town of Elizabethtown; to amend the charter of the town of Brandenburg, in Meade county; to amend an act amending the charter of the "Hospital Company for the Relief of Persons Deprived of Reason;" to incorporate the Eastern Kentucky Marble and Lithograph Company; to incorporate the Hemmingray Glass Company; to incorporate the Louisville Grain Elevator Company; to incorporate the Carbon Oil Company of the city of Louisville; to amend the charter of the town of Middletown; to incorporate the Christian Academy of the Woods, near Louisville; to incorporate the Holyoke Academy of Louisville; to incorporate the Southern and Western Rail Road Company; to charter the Silver and Spar Mining Company; to incorporate the German Burean Lodge, No. 161, D. O. H., in the city of Louisville; to incorporate the Paducah and Hardin Creek Turnpike Road Company; to authorize the election of town officers of Prestonville, in Carroll county; to amend the charter of the Louisville Hebrew Orphan Asylum; to amend the charter of the Harrodsburg and Perryville Turnpike Company; to incorporate the Cloverport, Glasgow and Bowling Green Railroad Company.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

EVENING SESSION.

FRANKFORT, March 19.—Both houses reassembled at 8. Many bills, most all of them local, passed.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

was adopted by both Houses that no bill will be entertained by the Legislature for chartering any company that could be incorporated under the general law.

APPROPRIATION.

A bill making $25,000 appropriation for completing public buildings was withdrawn in the House, as it was impossible to obtain for it a constitutional majority this session.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Several measures, among them 8 mule reverse bills, were postponed by the House to next session.

RAILROAD.

The House passed the amendment to the charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, allowing branches to be constructed through Scott and other counties.

LOUISVILLE.

No action has thus far been taken by the Senate on the House bill repealing the Louisville metropolitan police act.

The Senate adjourned to meet on Monday at 9 a. m. The House holds another session to-night.

BILLS TO BE SIGNED.

There are at least two hundred bills to be signed by the Speaker on Monday, all of which and more the Governor must pass on.

ADJOURNMENT

cannot take place until Monday night or Tuesday morning.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, March 20.

On Sunday trains will leave for New Albany as follows: 8:15, 9:45, 11:15 a. m.; 1:45, 3:15, 4:45, 6:15, 8:35, 10:00 p. m.

The fines and costs in two drunks and one disorderly, before Judge Mathews yesterday, amounted to $25 75.

Wm. Trotter, aged about 75 years, one of the pioneer citizens of Clark county, died of old age, in Monroe township, on Thursday.

Chas. T. McClure, late deputy auditor of Clark county, it is said, on very reliable authority, will commit matrimony early this week.

Lenten services commence in the Episcopal Church on till the close of Lent. Services at 10½ a. m. daily, and 7½ p. m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The usual temperance lecture will be delivered in Holmes & Thies' Hall at 3½ p. m. to-day. The Good Templars' choir, Prof. A. A. Brooks, organist, will dispense the music on the occasion.

Commodore Foote and Miss Kitty Nessel, the modern pleasaton, will give one of their levies in Mozart Hall on Thursday night, March 24th, and not Tuesday night, as a typographical error on the posters says.

Captain A. J. Howard, City Treasurer, will be in his office of evenings, commencing to-morrow night, until the third Monday in April. This is for the accommodation of all tax-payers unable to attend in the day.

Quarterly meeting in Wall-street M. E. Church commences next Saturday afternoon. To-day there will be services as follows: Sunday school, missionary meeting, 9 a. m.; preaching, 10½ a. m.; sacrament, 2½ p. m.; preaching, 7½ p. m.

Up to Friday night there have been seventy-one accessions to the Christian Church since Elder K. Shaw commenced his earnest ministrations in that church. There are meetings nightly and every night during the week just past. The members of the Christian Church are so much encouraged by the success of Elder Shaw that they have succeeded to keep him with them as long as the good work prospers.

☞ The Philadelphia Press suggests whether, if women be allowed the privilege of serving as jurors, and one of them serving as such should be locked in a room all night with eleven men, it would furnish grounds for the husband to sue for a divorce. The argument is, if such a row is made when a woman is locked up all night with one man, what effect would it have in law if she were locked up with eleven? Overhaul your Blackstones, and, when found, make a note.

☞ The next Republican platform should commence thus: Article 1. No prosecu-

River News.

RISING 1 FALLING 0 STATIONARY 20.

Cumberland.....1 ft. 6 in.
Tennessee.....2 ft.
Upper Cumberland.....2 ft.
Upper Tennessee.....2 ft.

ARRIVALS—March 19.

Ben Franklin, Cin.
Tarascon, Memphis.
Tarascon, Henderson.
Jennings & Barron M.C., Cumberland River.
Clara Dunbar, Cin.
Gem, Green River.
Blue Wing, Ky. river.
Mary Hammond, N. O.
Shamrock, Cin.

DEPARTURES—March 19.

Ben Franklin, Cin.
Gem, White, Cin.
Blue Wing, Ky. river.
Tarascon, Memphis.
Shamrock, Cin.
Tarascon, Henderson.
Indiana, St. L.
Rose Berry, Cin.

The Ben Franklin, Captain Wm. Gaff, arrived this morning from Cincinnati with a full trip. She reports the Ohio falling rapidly, with but little water in the Louisville and Portland canal. She will leave for Cincinnati at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Victor Wilson came in from Pittsburg with a full tow of coal.

The Emma Floyd, from Nashville, was hourly looked for last evening at dark.

The Silver Moon will be down to-day from Cincinnati on her way to Memphis.

Captain John Davis, President of the Memphis and White River Line, is in the city.

The Rose Hite will leave the city wharf to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock for Memphis.

The towboat Wheeler came in yesterday with a full tow of coal for Werner & McCartney.

The steamer United States is the only mail boat for Nashville now in the trade. She will leave to-morrow at 5 p. m.

The steamer Nick Longworth will arrive from New Orleans this day, and is advertised to leave on Wednesday.

Capt. R. E. Bowers, of the steamer Nick Longworth, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Cincinnati.

The R. C. Gray, the boat purchased lately for the Louisville and Arkansas River Packet Company, is expected to-day from Nashville.

The steamer General Lytle cleared for Cincinnati yesterday evening with one of the best trips of the season.

The Gem arrived from Greenwood and added here 100 tons of freight and a number of passengers, and then passed down the river for St. Louis.

By special dispatches to Montcalm & Co. we learn that the steamer Aleonia, of the old reliable Memphis Packet Company, will arrive at this port this evening.

The big towboat Fred. Wilson arrived yesterday from Pittsburg with a full tow of coal for O'Neal & Co., of this city. She has returned to Pittsburg.

The steamer Ben Franklin will leave for Cincinnati at 5 o'clock this afternoon. She has a full trip of freight and will arrive at Cincinnati at 5 o'clock to-morrow evening positively for New Orleans.

Capt. Daniel B. Jones, Stillwell, Powell & Co., Carter & Conn, John Bofinger, and Theodore Lovelle, of St. Louis, bought the steamer Dexter yesterday. The purchase price paid was $40,000. It is understood that she is to run in the Louisville and New Orleans trade in the remainder of this season, and that Capt. Jones is to be her commander.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail (Daily except Sunday)	9:45 night
3:30 P. M.	Cincinnati Express (Daily)	12:40 P. M.
11:30 P. M.	Cincinnati Express (Daily except Saturday)	9:00 A. M.

UNION RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT OFFICE.

Corner Second and Main Sts.

Correct information given in regard to all routes. Telegraph in same office. jall dtf

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

7:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Mail, Rail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	No. 3 Memphis Express (Daily.)	9:30 A.M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Express (Daily.)	1:35 P. M.
9:30 A. M.	No. 33 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Acc. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:30 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot, commencing with No. 18 New York Express, at 10 a. m., as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
	No. 2 Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	7:10 A.M.
10:00 A.M.	No. 18, New York Exp., (Daily except Sunday.)	12:35 P.M.
2:10 P. M.	No. 4 Express (Daily.)	2:35 P.M.
10:40 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express, (Daily except Saturday.)	11:45 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:30 P.M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO R. R.

8:30 A. M.	Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

Morning Mail Boat	7:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Night Mail Boat	5:00 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
On Sunday	5:00 P. M.	8:00 P. M.

The public has become familiar with the Pullman Sleeping-car. Accounts of Pullman's famous sleeping-cars, the Monitor, Delmonico, &c., from time to time, have been published, and perhaps the public has long since congratulated itself that it never had the misfortune to be the owner of one of them. It was simple idea to devise a car which would add anything to the ease and pleasure already afforded travelers journeying across the continent. The public is, however, once more agreeably disappointed, for Mr. Geo. M. Pullman has devised a magnificent hotel-car, in which the traveler may eat, sleep, smoke, drink and be at home while flying with the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. This new hotel car is known as the Alcoma, which the Pullman Palace Car Company has placed on the Louisville and Nashville road, under the direction of Mr. George H. Pullman, and is situated in the most favorable part of Lagrange, and only one hour's ride from Louisville. It will be sold or traded for city property, on reasonable terms. For further particulars call at the office of the Pullman Car Company, Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. Will also sell a beautiful small farm, containing about fifty acres of improved land, with a two-story brick house and stable and a half acre of land attached, in the village of Ballardsville, Oldham county, Ky., and four miles from Lagrange. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to purchase a nice farm. It will be sold cheap for cash or on time. For particulars call or inquire of H. H. Neal, in the city.

☞ The I. No. XX sole leather value, copper-riveted cdre and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava is meeting with extraordinary success. Hundreds of letters are received daily attesting its wonderful merits. We might fill the entire columns of the Courier-Journal with certificates and testimonials, but will content ourselves with giving a few genuine extracts:

"LOUISVILLE, March 10, 1870.

"*Gentlemen:* Please send to me by next express Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava. It is the most reliable article we have in the house, and, indeed, is the only Buchu which we now have any demand for at all. The cause of its great popularity with us is owing to the fact that it is of much better quality, but much cheaper in price, than the other Buchus. We can sell Wintersmith's Buchu, containing six ounces, for $1, whilst the other Buchus in the market, holding only three ounces, we should afford to sell for less than $1 25 per bottle."

RIPLEY, TENN., March 1, 1870.

Messrs. Petit, Prentiss & Cooper:

"I must have some more of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, for I can sell none other in my trade. Accompanying please find order with Buchu marks. I think, a much superior diuretic to Buchu alone."

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 3, 1870.

"*Gentlemen:* Though I have been in the drug business for near forty years, I must say your Buchu and Pareira Brava is the most popular patent medicine I have ever sold."

COLUMBUS, MISS., March 2, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith: "Please send me half gross more of your Buchu and Pareira Brava. It is the most popular diuretic I have ever sold. Send no other unless satisfaction is guaranteed."

JACKSON, TENN., March 4, 1870.

Gentlemen: "Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava has sold a great many cures in this community. We can sell none other since receiving it. Please send six dozen."

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

TEXAS.

The Lone Star State boom from. An unexpected letter of inquiry has been received by Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the state; one of her representatives in her Congress before she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested Mrs. A. A. Brooks' Bitters, and take pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. Pounder, my physician, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them on the first of May last, and have been constantly improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 24, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a general tonic, and for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and in less than two days in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

REGULAR MEETING.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 16, 1870.

Present—Charles Dexter, President, and all the members except Messrs. Goodlett and Hall. The journal of the previous session was read and approved.

Mayor Baldwin submitted a communication concerning the General Orders, which was read, received and filed, and sent to the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Fontaine Todd presented the following list of officers for the ensuing year, viz:

Finance—Hall, Dexter, Goodlett, Whitehead, Bertram, Dumesnil.

Ways and Means—Todd, Dexter, Wing, Bertram, Hall, Dumesnil.

Streets, W. D.—Robertson, Fuller, Jacob.

Taverns—Jacob, Todd, Robertson.

Fire Department—Goodlett, Todd, Bertram, Fuller, Dexter, Wing, Whitehead, Dumesnil.

Police—Orrill, Kaye, Robinson.

Public Works—Lotteries, Hackett, Tantz.

Wharf—Dix, Gerard, Yelding.

Commerce—Jacob, Edwards, Kaye.

Markets—Gray, Yelding, Fuller.

Court-house and Public Buildings—Duncan, Dupuy, Jefferson.

Wood—Robinson, Sauer, Gray.

Education—Jefferson, McCullough, Walton.

Ordinances—Walton, Campbell, Sauer.

Printing—Sauer, German, O'Connor.

Grievances—Dupuy, Jefferson, McCullough.

Elections—McCullough, Gray, Tantz.

Cemeteries—Jefferson, Thomas, O'Connor.

Bonds—Jacob, McAteer, Edwards.

Accounts—Walton, Dupuy, German.

Health—Yelding, Campbell, McAteer.

Railroads—Robinson, Gerard, Jefferson.

Sewers, W. D.—Fuller, Campbell, Yelding.

Sewers, E. D.—O'Connor, Orrill, Gray.

On motion of Mr. Kaye, the Committee on Printing was instructed to have printed one hundred copies of the ordinances.

On motion, the clerk was instructed to have printed 300 copies of the rules.

Mr. Kaye presented a resolution authorizing the Mayor to borrow money to meet any note or notes due by the city, as they mature; also, authorizing him, in conjunction with the Chairmen of the various Committees of both Boards, to make sale of the city's bonds, as ordered to be sold, which was adopted.

Mr. McAteer presented an ordinance fixing office hours for city officers, which was read three times and passed.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen relative to the joint session at the next meeting, at nine o'clock, to elect a City Attorney and City Engineer, was adopted.

Mr. Dix presented a communication concerning the regular Board of Aldermen meeting at the same hour requiring them to elect, and when the election should be held

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1870.

BETTER-HALF BARTER.

The Buying and Selling of Wives at Various Times and Places.

In savage lands, women are so far merchandisable articles that a young man anxious of setting up an establishment of his own is expected to give the papa of the lady of his choice something handsome in the way of cattle, or whatever may be the favorite currency of the country, as an equivalent for the loss of her services. A custom somewhat inconvenient in its results, leading, as in Kafirland, to much discontent among the young men, from the rich old men buying up all the wives, as they are able to outbid younger wife-seekers—an evil the Legislature of Natal has sought to check by fixing the price of a wife at twenty cows. Even in civilized communities, the selling of daughters is not entirely unknown. An English lady travelling in Portugal was horrified by a wealthy Moor offering her a good round sum for her beautiful daughter, an incident evoking from the narrator the remark: "How we revolt from appearances instead of realities. A proposal to buy her daughter would shock any European parent. But if a man of superior rank, of fortune, offered himself, though his intellect, morals, and appearance were all contemptible, would there be the same horror entertained of selling her?" Certainly, in openness and honesty, the savages have the advantage; and it must be owned that they never seem to entertain the idea of selling a woman after they have made her a wife.

That idea is one, however, that has been entertained and carried out often enough in England; and what is more strange still, the perpetrators of the offence appear to have believed they were doing nothing contrary to the law of the land when divesting themselves of a partner of whom they were tired, by such a simple and inexpensive mode of divorce. A correspondent of Notes and Queries attempted to account for the popular belief in the legality of transactions of the sort, by saying it sprang out of the long war ending in 1815, when many soldiers and sailors returning home, found their wives, supposing they were dead, had re-married. To get out of the difficulty arising from the unwelcome appearance of so many Enoch Ardens, it was declared to be lawful to sell the wife in open market, when the second husband made his marriage good, by purchasing her, and the first one became free to marry again. We fancy the writer in question would find it difficult to prove that such dealings were ever declared lawful; and unfortunately for his theory, disposing of a wife by sale was practiced in England long before the era of Napoleonic wars.

In Grimaldi's "Origines Genealogicae" is to be found the following curious document, dating back more than five and a half centuries: "To all good Christians to whom this writ shall come. John de Camoys, son and heir of Sir Ralph de Camoys, greeting.—Know me to have delivered and yielded up, of my own free will, to Sir William de Paynel, Knight, my wife, Margaret de Camoys, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Gatesden. And likewise to have given and granted to the said Sir William, and to have made over and quit-claimed all goods and chattels which the said Margaret had or may have, or which I may claim in her right; so that neither I, nor any one in my name, shall at any time hereafter be able to claim my right to the said Margaret, or to her goods and chattels or their pertinents. And I consent and grant, and by this writ declare that the said Margaret shall abide and remain with the said Sir William during his pleasure. In witness to which, I have placed my seal to this deed before these witnesses: Thomas de Depeston, John de Gerringo, William de Icome, Henry de Broun, Stephen Chamberlayne, Walter de Blound, Gilbert de Batecumbe, Robert de Bosco, and others." Despite its signing, sealing and witnessing, this precious deed was declared illegal and invalid by Parliament itself. In later times Lord Hardwicke had occasion to issue an information against a gentleman for disposing of his spouse by private contract; but what came of it is not recorded. Another instance in which formality was invoked occurred in 1773, when three men and three women went to the "Bell Inn, Edgbaston street, Birmingham, and made the following entry in the toll-book kept there: "August 31, 1773, Samuel Whitehouse, of the parish of Willenhall, in the county of Stafford, this day sold his wife, Mary Whitehouse, in open market, to Thomas Griffiths of Birmingham; value one shilling. To be taken with all her faults. Samuel Whitehouse, Mary Whitehouse. Vouchor, Thomas Buckley, of Birmingham."

In 1863, one Smith took his wife from Ferrybridge to Potnefract, a distance of twenty miles, and put her up for sale in the market place, the biddings were started at twelve pence, and she was knocked down at eleven shillings, the spirited purchaser leading his bargain away by a halter, amid showers of mud and snow from the spectators. A fellow at Tuxford let his wife and child go for five shillings: and in 1859 a similar scandalous exhibition took place at Dudley, when the wife was put by auction at three-halfpence, and sold to the highest bidder for the sum of sixpence.

In the above cases, the wives seem to have fallen to chance buyers; but generally the affair was a prearranged one between the buyer, the seller, and the sold, who seem to have salved their consciences by going through the ceremony of a mock auction. On Valentine's Day, 1806, a man named Gowthorpe exposed his wife for sale in the market, at Hull, at one o'clock in the day; but the mob interfered with such effect that he was compelled to withdraw her. However, in the evening, he again brought her out, and sold her for twenty guineas to a man who had lodged at his house for some years.

In 1764, a man and his wife got into conversation with a grazier at Purham Fair—a conversation resulting in the man offering to exchange his better-half for a bullock, if he might choose one for himself from the drove. The grazier agreed, and the lady readily acceded, and the next day was duly delivered up, with the inevitable halter round her neck, the husband taking his bullock away, and afterwards selling that too for six guineas. In 1844, a Glamorganshire laboring man, after living very unhappily with his wife for some time, discovered that she sought solace in the affections of a neighbor. To make the best of a bad matter, he called upon his rival, and, after an amicable discussion, agreed to sell the cause of it to him. The following Saturday, he accordingly appeared in the market with his wife, attired in a new black gown and a white bonnet, with a halter round her neck, and then and there handed her over to her paramour upon payment of two shillings and sixpence—in this instance an unvirtuous wife proving half a crown to her husband; and we are told the purchaser always boasted it was the best bargain he ever made in his life. Not so successful in their arrangements were another couple, whose disappointment was made public in the Stamford Mercury of the 16th of November, 1858: "On Monday, a disgraceful exhibition (the attempted sale of a wife) took place in front of a beer house at Shearbridge, Little Horton, near Bradford. The fellow who offered his wife for sale was Hartley Thompson. She was a person of prepossessing appearance. The sale had been duly announced by the bellman, and a large crowd assembled. The wife appeared with a halter, adorned with ribbons, round her neck. The sale, however, was not completed; the reason for this being that some disturbance was created by the crowd from a neighboring factory and that the person to whom it was intended to sell the wife was detained at his work beyond the time. The couple, though not long wedded, have led a very unhappy life, and it is said they and their friends were so egregiously ignorant as to believe they could secure their legal seperation by a public sale." In 1853, a workman at the Cyfarthfa Iron-works sold his wife to a fellow-workman for two pounds ten shillings in cash, and ten shillings to be spent in drink. The wife appeared more amused than pained by the performance, and went home with her purchaser, after enjoying her share of the beer.

One fickle wretch was deservedly punished. Having parted with his spouse for a quarter of a guinea and a gallon of beer, he was disgusted to hear, a few weeks afterwards, that she had, by the death of a relative, come into a little fortune of two hundred pounds. Only a few years ago, a bachelor in easy circumstances, living at Dittisham, a village on the banks of the Dart, took a strong fancy for the wife of one of his neighbors; and after some negotiation, it was agreed, between him and the husband, that he should take the lady for fifty pounds, her baby being thrown into the bargain, and the newly mated pair soon set off on a sort of wedding trip. The husband, however, found he had been sold, for, after having delivered up his wife, his customer went off without paying for her, and the deluded scamp was left lamenting. In 1776, a carpenter, who had sold his wife, hung himself upon her refusing to return to his repentant bosom, on the plea that she was perfectly satisfied with the result of his trading.

The women concerned in these singular transfers seldom seem to have made any objection. We have only met with two instances of the lady proving rebellious. Mrs. Waddilove was one of these exceptions to the rule. Her husband, an inn keeper at Grassington, agreed to dispose of her to a Mr. John Lupton upon payment of one hundred guineas—the highest figure a wife is recorded to have fetched—the latter depositing one guinea in earnest of the bargain. When he went the following day to tender the remaining ninety-nine guineas and receive the fair dame, to his dismay, she flatly refused to allow herself to be delivered up, and the disappointed wife buyer was obliged to depart as wifeless as he came; while, to render his discomfiture more mortifying, mine host declined to refund the earnest money. The husband was the sufferer in our second instance. He was a young man hailing from Newcastle in Cumberland, who, finding it impossible to live comfortably with his spouse, resolved to give somebody else the chance of doing so, by disposing of her by public auction. Not being successful in finding a customer in his own neighborhood, his wife suggested that he should try Newcastle. They went there; and the wife so contrived matters that certain gentlemen employed on his Majesty's service—very pressing service—introduced themselves to the husband, and he found himself one fine day safe on board a frigate bound for a long cruise in distant waters; and so the tables were turned, and instead of getting rid of his wife she got rid of him.

By law, the selling of a wife counts as a misdemeanor; and in 1837, one Joshua Jackson was convicted of the offense at the Sessions in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and got a month's hard labor for his pains.

A young and sprightly widow once appeared at a Bath masquerade with a paper pinned to her bosom bearing these lines:

To be let on lease for the term of my life
I, Sylvia J——, in the shape of a wife:
I am young, though not handsome, good natured, though thin—
For further particulars pray inquire within.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1788, the taking a lady on lease is treated as a sober reality; a Birmingham correspondent of Mr. Urban's writing: "Since my residing in this town, I have often heard that there is a method of obtaining a wife's sister upon lease. I never could learn the method to get a wife upon lease, yr whether such connections are sanctioned by law. But there is an eminent manufacturer in the vicinity of this town who had his deceased wife's sister upon lease for ninety years and upwards; and I know she went by his name, enjoyed all the privileges, and received all the honors due to the respectable name of wife." Birmingham would appear to have a speciality for extraordinary contracts of this nature. In 1863, a woman who accused her husband of assaulting her, in giving evidence before the magistrates of that town, said she was not living with the offender, because he was leased to another woman.

For the satisfaction of the bench, the agreement was produced; it ran thus: "Memorandum of Agreement made and entered into this second day of October, in the year of our Lord 1852, between William Charles Capas, of Charles Henry street, in the borough of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, carpenter, of the one part, and Emily Hickson of Hurst street, Birmingham, aforesaid spinster, of the other part. Whereas the said William Charles Capas and Emily Hickson have mutually agreed with each other to live and reside together, and to mutually assist in supporting and maintaining each other during the remainder of their lives, and also to sign the agreement hereinafter contained to that effect. Now, therefore, it is hereby mutually agreed upon, by and between the said William Charles Capas and Emily Hickson, that they shall live and reside together during the remainder of their lives, and that they shall mutually exert themselves by work and labor, and by following all their business pursuits to the best of their abilities, skill, and understanding, and by advising and assisting each other, for their mutual benefit and advantage, and also to provide for themselves and each other the best supports and comforts of life which their means and income may afford.

And for the true and faithful performance of this agreement, each of the said parties bindeth himself and herself unto the other finally by this agreement, as witness the hands of the said parties, this day and year above written." For this precious document, five-and-thirty shillings had been paid to some unscrupulous limb of the law. It may be hoped it is unique; but one must allow the agreement, so far as it goes, is a fair one, and is just such a deed as may be expected to be drawn up between man and wife in the happy coming time when the clamorous preachers of the equality of both sexes of man shall have altered laws affecting matrimony to the utmost of their desires, and established connubiality upon a proper commercial basis.

VAGARIES OF THE PRESS.

The Funny Tricks of Types and Headline Writers.

[From Appleton's Journal.]

A short time ago, somebody announced in a Brooklyn paper that he "wanted part of a house for a small family of adults containing the modern improvements within walking distance of Fulton Ferry." Another desired "board for a lady in a family of refinement or well-toned boarding-house; terms those of a gentleman of equal accommodations."

At 618 Broadway there was once exhibited a wax figure, which was thus described in the papers:

"The Dying Zouave the most wonderful mechanical representation ever seen of the last breath of life being shot in the breast and life's blood leaving the wound. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M."

Not long after the breaking out of the furious war between the Steinway and Chickering people there appeared in the well-crowded advertising-columns of a New-York journal, under "Musical Instruction," the following:

"To Piano-Forte Makers.—A lady keeping a first-class school requiring a good piano, is desirous of receiving a daughter of the above in exchange for the same."

Nothing is more common than to read in the morning journal that enterprising shoemakers are sadly in need of "men on calf legs;" bakers yearning for "boys on pound-cake;" grocers willing to pay well for the services of "a young man to take care of a small store of quiet and domestic habits that lives with his parents who can come well recommended." But it is not often one meets with an announcement like this:

"Housekeeper.—A highly respectable middle aged Person who has been filling the above Situation with a gentleman for upwards of eleven years and who is now deceased is anxious to meet a similar one. Can be well recommended for kind dispositon, economical habits, and household experience. Address A.B.," etc.

When a highly-respectable person, "who is now deceased," after having spent eleven years with a gentleman, desires "to meet a similar one," she should not be asked for recommendations.

At a tithe-dinner in Devonshire, some time during the year 1867, the following note was sent by the host to one of the guests: "Mr. T—— presents his compliments to Mr. H——, and I have got a hat that is not his, and, if he have a hat that is not yours, no doubt they are the expectant ones."

In November, last year, just a few hours after the terrible accident at the Fulton Ferry, a paper published a card from the secretary of a religious society, who, after announcing that a meeting of the organization would be held on the following day, startled its readers by declaring, "If you desire to get your souls saved, now is the time. Earthquakes, ferry-accidents, etc., etc., abound."

The changing of a word, a very frequent accident in the composing-room, is the source of much mortification to the sensitive writer. In an account of the Liederkranz ball at the Academy of Music, the reporter meant to say that Prince Carnival bore no "bar sinister" on his shield. The careless printer read "smasher" for "sinister." In the same journal, Leutze's painting, "Westward, Ho!" in the Capitol at Washington, was called a "naval" painting, whereas the correspondent who wrote about it styled it a "mural" painting. Mrs. Stanton complained bitterly, last year, that her speeches were always badly reported in the Buffalo papers. Said she: "In an address delivered not long ago, wherever I refer to my honored countrymen as 'white males,' I am reported as having called them 'white mules.'" A Western paper, a few months back, announced, without any show of feeling, that Mr. Glenny, an estimable actor, was starving in Canada. Mr. Glenny's friends were horrified, until they learned, through a journal somewhat more carefully printed, that Mr. Glenny was only "starring."

These are very trifling blunders, but they are exceedingly mortifying to the chief victims, and are of such frequent occurrence as to attract but little attention, except when the sentence conveys a ludicrous idea, such as takes one by storm on reading the Western schoolmarm's advertisement, in which she refers proudly to her female assistant, and "the reputation for teaching she bears;" or that other, also from a Western State, in which the Normal School is spoken of as "a commodious building capable of accommodating three hundred students four stories high."

A criticism upon Shakespeare's "Othello" was once published, in which the writer described fully the death of Desdemona. He concluded thus: "The Moor, seizing a bolster boiling over with rage and jealously, smothers her." Now, in this, no blame could attach to the printer; but in the following, which appeared in a proof, a few years ago, the errors were chargeable only to the man of [illegible] engaged in throwing up earthquakes."

The writer intended to say, and, no doubt, did say, in his manuscript, that the topographical engineers were throwing up earthworks.

A New York paper, some time ago, reprinted from the Atlantic Monthly T. B. Aldrich's poem, entitled "Castles," in which occurs this couplet:

"Well well, I think not on these two.
But the old wound breaks out anew."

In the reprint, the second line was made to read:

"But the old woman breaks out anew"—

an emendation rendered rather funny by the context.

Of the inflated and exaggerated style, which is the besetting sin of reporters, the followed paragraph, in a letter from West Point, on the occasion of one of General Grant's visits, is a bright example:

"The cadets stare in solemn awe at him, most fortunate of generals, as he silently moves and strolls about the grounds, and they present arms in a highly-respectful manner, whenever he comes within a stone's-throw of their vicinity. There was a dress-parade this evening, and, with the fine band bursting forth in strains that rent the blue dark hills, the scene was really beautiful to behold."

That powerful band of music at West Point will be the death of somebody, one of these days. This rending of blue dark hills, in the corn-husking season, is likely to be expensive to the farmers in its vicinity, and ought to be forbidden. The scene may be really beautiful with the fine band bursting, etc., but it isn't right to get up these expensive sights, even for the delectation of Gen. Grant.

Another brilliant production, which appeared last year, was the letter of an imaginative fashion-correspondent, who described a toilet of the Empress Eugenie in the following words:

"She wore a grave, reflecting robe, on which hues of steel gray met rays of studious brown, the *ensemble* being burnished armor. This very appropriate suit, uniting sober contemplation with invincible ideas, was trimmed down in front with black lace bows, from the throat to the ground."

It is not often that an ordinary newspaper-writer is willing to cultivate the art of calling a spade a spade. With him a place is a locality;" he does not allow you to go anywhere—you must "proceed;" when you eat, he says you "partake;" you do not show your feeling, you "evince" it; you do not lose any thing, you only "sustain a loss;" and, when you shoot a phesant, "the spangled exotic of the woods comes crashing down like the broken end of a rainbow or a piece of damaged jewelry." He is apt to waste time in hunting for long "society" words, allowing his sentences to express just such ideas as the labor and ingenuity of the reader may extricate from the labyrinth of words. He calls a woman a "female;" a man an "individual"—and, as Dean Alford says, sometimes applies the term "party" to either, as in the case of a venerable dignitary once spoken of as "an old party in a shovel." He learns a few French words, and rarely loses an opportunity to foist them upon his readers His audiences at the concert are of the *elite*, which, nine times out of ten, he pronounces *eelight*; the dinners, of which he "partakes," are *recherche*; the guests are all of the *haut ton* or the *bon ton*, or the *creme de la creme*; Miss X—— has a figure inclining to *embonpoint*, but having good taste is robed *a la Princesse*, and is *coiffee a ravir*, because her hair-dresser is an *artiste*, who never makes a *faux pas*, but is always *au fait* in the mysteries of his or her art. Miss S——, whose *nez retrousse* adds a certain *piquancy* (on one occasion a compositor made this read *pugnancy*) to her *mobile* face, is dressed *en grande toilette*, and regales her *vis-a-vis* with a running fire of *persiflage*. From Delmonico's bill of fare he culls a small vocabulary of gastronomical terms, and these, when occasion serves, he uses with a lavishness truly astonishing; and what with these, and the well-worn quotations which he finds in the appendix of Webster's unabridged, his armament is complete. He will write of "funeral obsequies;" will tell you that in New York "no boy is permitted to seize a dog unless he has reached the age of eighteen;" that "the suicide of Mrs. Gatewood is not to be permitted to die out for some time;" that "Colonel D—— left two daughters, one of whom married Judge E——, to mourn his loss;" that "the monument was erected to the memory of Captain F——, who was killed at Antietam, as a mark of esteem, by his surviving relatives;" that "fortunately Mr. Hasbrouck's fall was broken by striking on a board, which gave way, and escaped with a sprained ankle;" that "Mrs. R—— is very partial to a chignon of curls and rarely wears any thing else, except on horseback;" that "the authorities of Paterson are digging up a corpse which has been buried two years in consequence of a contested will-case;" that the Indians "are only waiting for the grass to commence hostilities;" that "a member of Dr. T——'s church died suddenly yesterday, while he was preaching, in a state of intoxication;" but his ambiguities do not harm, and, when taken to task, as he sometimes is, he consoles himself with the thought that he still has on hand a store of quotations, "the parole of literary men all over the world," and that he will make somebody envious when he displays them in his next report of the Arion ball, or the burning of a warehouse, or the murder of an Eighth Ward thief.

ROMANCE.

Oh, she was a maid of laughing eye,
And she lived in a garret cold and high;
And he was a threadbare, whiskered beau,
And he lived in a cellar damp and low.

[illegible]
Has many a shaft in his slender string,
And the youth below and the maid above
Were touched with the flashing darts of love.

And she would wake from her troubled sleep,
O'er his tender billet doux to weep;
Or stand like a statue bright and fair,
And gaze on a lock of his bright red hair.

And he who was so tall and proud,
With his step so high and his laugh so loud,
His beard grew long and his face grew thin,
And he pined in solitude over his gin.

But one soft night in the month of June,
As she lay in the light of a cloudless moon,
A voice came floating soft and clear,
To the startled maiden's listening ear.

Oh, then from her creaking couch she sprung,
And her tangled tresses back she flung,
She looked from the window far below,
And he stood beneath, her whiskered beau.

She did not start with a foolish frown,
But packed her trunk and scampered down;
And there was her lover, tall and true,
In his threadbare coat of the brightest blue.

The star that rose in the evening shade
Looked sadly down on a weeping maid;
The sun that came in his morning pride
Shed golden light o'er a laughing bride.

"Sufficient Unto the Day is the Evil Thereof."

[From a Sermon by Henry Ward Beecher.]

If wholesome industry drives a man, he will have enough to occupy his mind and keep it in a healthy condition. A ship under full headway steers easily, and it is only when drifting that she is unmanageable. Work is not a curse; it is God's medicine. Adam and Eve would have died had they not been obliged to labor. You cannot meddle with to-morrow without subtracting from the fidelity of to-day. Each hour is the legitimate product of the hour which went before it. If a man prepares for to-morrow by making to-day right, he will never have any trouble when to-morrow arrives. He who is overworked thinks that he has no friends on arising in the morning, but by noon, when his system has been screwed up, he looks back at the clouds of the morning with a smile, and says, "I was a fool."

Most all of our troubles are unreal and imaginary. A broker once saw so many chances for making money, that he was inclined to speculate, but after listening to a friend one day, he promised to walk within the legitimate channels of his business. He kept, however, a fictitious account of the stocks he would likely have invested in, had he not given his pledge, and at the end of three months he struck a balance, and great was his surprise to find that he had lost four times the sum necessary to bankrupt him.

Men are so conceited they imagine that all their thoughts are true. When trouble actually comes, then the Lord will help the sufferer to bear his burdens. There is nothing which so rebukes those who take forethought as dying. I have seen many families scattered, but I have never known the righteous to be forsaken. We should never bear burdens until they are laid upon us. When troubles came Christ always comes with them. Where are the troubles of last year? Those before you are always the worst. Many people bring troubles back from the past. "Ifs" are the dragon's which haunt men's lives. We need divine grace. No man can be happy without being aided by something more powerful than his philosophy. "I will never leave nor forsake thee," says the Lord. "The Lord is my shepherd," says the prophet. We should let God turn over the leaves in the book of life, and be content to read what is written thereon. It is enough to know that we have a Father who will watch and protect us unto the end.

A Conversation in Clarksville.

Candidate—"Good morning, my friend; how are all your family getting along?"

Ruralite—"Ges m-m-o-drate, t-h-t-h-ank ye."

Ca.—By the by, my friend, I am a candidate for the office of ——, and would like to secure your vote."

Ru.—I-s (hic) ye?"

Can.—Certainly, sir; and I hope you will see fit to vote for me."

Ru.—"Well, what pl(hic) atform d'ye stan' on?"

Can.—"O, I stand on all of them, I believe."

Ru.—"How d'ye stan' on the consti-t-i-tooshun?"

Can.—"I am in favor of that, and think it will be ratified."

Ru.—"Well, how d'ye stan' on the C-u-m-berlun r-r-river, sur?"

Can.—(Beginning to turn red behind ears.)—"That's all right, my friend, that's all right."

Ru.—"W-e-ll, sur, d'ye p-r-o-mise to keep it up boomin' all the year?"

Can.—"Certainly, sir, certainly."

Ru.—Turning to a companion, and with as knowing a wink as he could get off under his load of pure "pine-top," said, in a voice that could be heard by all, "I think I'll vote for that d—n fool!"

AN OLD ACCOUNT.

A True Story of the Great Unpleasantness.

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald March.]

There is a suit docketed to be tried in the St. Joseph Court of Common Pleas, which commences its session next Monday, that is of a peculiar and somewhat novel interest, growing, as it does, out of an arbitrary system of discipline during the war, or rather the tyrannical oppression of a private soldier by an officer. The facts, as they come to us from a reliable source, are as follows:

Herbert Haines, of Stewartsville, DeKalb county, was a private in a company of Col. G. H. Hall's regiment of Missouri State militia cavalry. We are not posted as to dates, but our information is that after an expedition in the southern part of this State, the regiment was stationed for some days in Springfield. While there, a private in Capt. Walser's company, from Holt county, named Blumenthal, lost a ten-dollar bill. On the same day Herbert Haines found a ten-dollar bill, which fact being told to Blumenthal he of course went to Haines and demanded the bill the latter had found. Haines told him to describe the lost bill. Blumenthal did so; but his description not agreeing with that of the bill found by Haines, the latter refused to give it up, saying if Blumenthal would sue for the bill before a magistrate and prove the money was his he could have it; otherwise he would keep it till the rightful owner called for it. Blumenthal complained to Major G. W. Kelly, who ordered Haines before him and demanded that the bill should be given up. Haines [illegible] from him and he put in the guard-house. A short time afterwards Colonel Hall arrived at quarters and released Haines, but the money was never returned. Haines told the parties who caused his arrest and the forcible taking the money that he would have satisfaction for the outrage, and the suit in question is the result. The action was brought in the Holt county Circuit Court nearly four years ago, when Judge Heron presided in the circuit. When Judge Parker was elected Judge, it was alleged that he had been advisory counsel in the case and on this allegation a change of venue was procured to the Common Pleas Court of this county. A number of continuances have been obtained; answers, demurrers and divers pleadings have been commenced and overruled, and leave obtained for new filings, with subsequent continuances, till a great while has elapsed since the institution of the suit, and the defense have thought that Haines would become worn out, and give it up. But he doesn't wear out worth a cent, and swears he will stick to it till he is as gray as a rat, or get a judgment for damages. The defendants are Majors G. W. Kelly and Jos Johnson, with Blumenthal, of Holt, all residing in different counties.

THE ROBBER.

At a cross-road of the forest,
In the Crucifix's shadow,
Stood the treacherous robber, waiting;
In his hand the shining saber,
And the darkly gleaming rifle—
Waiting to surprise the merchant,
Who, with goods and money laden,
From the market-town had started.
Sunken was the sun already,
And through clouds the moon was glancing
On the robber, peering, waiting,
In the Crucifix's shadow.

Hark! there sound, like angels' voices,
Softest sighs, and loving prayers.
Come, as clear as bells of evening,
Borne upon the twilight zephyr;
Sweet, with unaccustomed cadence,
Steals the prayer upon his hearing,
And he bends his head to listen.

"Oh, Thou Guard of the defenseless!
Of the lost Thou kind Protector!
Lend, oh lend Thy heavenly presence,
Bright and ruthless, blessed, smiling,
Over us, poor little children!
Open wide those arms so loving,
That were on the Cross extended,
Like two wings to shelter father—
That no storm beset his pathway,
That his good steeds may not stumble,
And no treacherous robber, lurking
In the forest, may surprise him.
Oh, Thou Guard of the defenseless!
Of the lost Thou kind Protector!
Bring us home our dear, good father!"

—And the robber hears distinctly
In the Crucifix's shadow.

Crossing his unsullied forehead
With the holy sign, the youngest
Folds his baby hands, and whispers:
"Blessed Christ! Thou art almighty,
Sitting on the throne [illegible] joyous angels,
As the nurse has often told me—
Oh, be merciful, dear Saviour!
Give the robbers, hungry, daring,
Give them bread in greatest plenty,
That they need no more to plunder,
Nor to murder our dear father!
Did I know a robber's dwelling,
This gold chain I'd gladly give him,
With this crucifix and girdle,
Saying, dearest, dearest robber,
Take this chain, and cross, and girdle,
That thou need no more to plunder,
Nor to murder our dear father!"

—And the robber hears distinctly
In the Crucifix's shadow.

Distantly a sound arises—
Noise of wheels, and horses tramping;
Leisurely he grasps his saber,
Leisurely the loaded rifle,
And thus stands he long, reflecting,
In the Crucifix's shadow.

Still the little ones are kneeling:
"Oh, Thou Guard of the defenseless!
Of the lost Thou kind Protector!
Bring us home our dear, good father!"

And the father, unmolested,
All his goods and gold in safety,
Through the gloom is seen approaching,
Clasps the children to his bosom,
Blessed lisping, sweetest kisses!

Where no longer stood the robber,
They but found the naked saber,
Found the darkly gleaming rifle,
In the Crucifix's shadow;
From his hands they both had fallen!

A Practical Joke and its Result.

The San Francisco Golden City relates an amusing adventure which recently befell a resident of that city whom they call Jones for convenience sake. He was an eccentric individual, and his fellow-workmen in the manufactory where he was employed sought to indulge in a little fun at his expense, and succeeded in getting a letter mailed at New York addressed to him stating that, by the death of a distant relative in England, he had fallen heir to the sum of $50,000, and that a solicitor had come over to New York to hunt him up. Jones received the letter, and spoke of it in good faith to his fun-loving companions, who gravely urged him to write to a prominent lawyer in New York, stating his case and asking the legal gentleman to see about it. Jones was foolish enough to take his advice. In due time—much to the astonishment of his associates—he received a genuine letter from the lawyer, who, by one of the prettiest coincidences in the world, happened to be at that time engaged in looking up a person of exactly the same name as our Mr. Jones, who was entitled, by the will of an English gentleman who died a few years ago to the sum of not $50,000 exactly, but the sum of £4,500 sterling, or about $20,000. Jones happened to be the very man himself, and he immediately left his work in a state of high excitement, took a trip to New York, and had no difficulty in proving his identity and establishing his claim. He returned to San Francisco a few days since with funds amounting to $18,000 (expenses having been deducted from the original sum), which might never have found him but for the disposition of his comrades to practical joking.

Provers of a Bachelor.

A rich man is never ugly in the eyes of a girl.

A beautiful woman smiling bespeaks a purse weeping.

Every man would rather be handsome than good.

A house full of daughters is a cellar of sour beer.

A man of straw is worth a woman of gold.

Alas father! another daughter is born unto you, is a Spanish exclamation of condolence.

A rich wife is a source of quarrel.

It is an ill house when the hen is the talking bird.

He who marries ill is very long in becoming widowed.

A rich widow weeps with one eye and laughs with the other.

☞ The rope-tying act was done by the Indians of the Upper Missouri long before either Jackson, Hartz or the Davenports were born. A gentleman residing in Alton, who spent many years as an Indian trader in the Yellow Stone region, states that the Assiniboin tribe were remarkably skillful at this "spiritual manifestation." Their chief Medicine Man would allow himself to be stripped and tied at every joint, from toes to neck, with buffalo thongs, then rolled in a blanket and tied again, then rolled in a buffalo robe and tried a third time, until he was apparently as helpless as a log. He was then placed in a small tent, surrounded by spectators, and an Indian drum, flute and a gourd of water laid by his side. Within three minutes the sound of the drum and flute would be heard, and in five minutes the Indian would walk out untrammelled.

THE MYSTERIOUS HIGHWAYMAN.

A Strange Story of Circumstantial Evidence.

The following strange narrative appeared in a volume called the "Theory of Presumptive Proof," published some sixty years since, and now not often met with:

A gentleman travelling to Hull was stopped late in the evening, about seven miles short of that town, by a single highwayman, with a mask on, who robbed him of a purse containing twenty guineas. The highwayman rode off by a different road, full speed, and the gentleman pursued his journey. It, however, growing late, and he being already much frightened and agitated at what had passed, rode only two miles further, and stopped at the Bell, a rode-side inn, kept by James Brunell. He went into the kitchen to give directions for his supper, when he related to several persons present his having been robbed, to which he added this peculiar circumstance that when he traveled he always gave his gold a particular mark; that every guinea in the purse he was robbed of was so specially marked, and that probably the robber, by that means, would be detected. Supper being ready, he retired. He had not long finished his repast when Mr. Brunell came into the parlor. After the usual inquiries of landlords of hoping the supper and everything was to his liking, etc., "Sir," says he, "I understand that you have been robbed not far hence this evening." "I have, sir." "And that your money was marked?" "It was." "A circumstance has arisen which leads me to think that I can point out the robber." "Indeed!" "Pray, sir, what time in the evening was it?" "It was just setting in to be dark." "The time confirms suspicions." Mr. Brunell then informed the gentleman that he had a waiter, one John Jennings, who had of late been so very full of money had had many words with him about it, and had determined to part with him on account of his conduct being so suspicious; that long before dark that day he had sent him out to change a guinea for him, and that he had only come back since he, the gentleman, was in the house, saying he could get no change; and that Jennings being in liquor, he had sent him to bed, resolving to discharge him in the morning. That [illegible] Brunell, did not think it was the same which he had given him to get silver for, having perceived a mark upon this which he was very clear was not upon the other; but that, nevertheless, he should have thought no more of the matter, as Jennings had so frequent by gold of his own in his pocket, had he not afterwards heard—for he was not present when the gentleman was in his kitchen relating it—the particulars of the robbery, and that the guineas which the highwayman had taken were all marked; that, however, a few minutes previously to his having heard this, he had unluckily paid away the guinea which Jennings returned him to a man who lived some distance off and was gone; but the circumstance struck him so very strongly that he could not, as an honest man, refrain from giving this information.

Mr. Brunell was thanked for his attention and public spirit. There was the strongest reason for suspecting Jennings; and if, on searching him, any of the marked guineas should be found, as the gentleman could swear to them, there would then remain no doubt. It was now agreed to go softly up to his room; Jennings was fast asleep; his pockets were searched, and from one of them was drawn forth a purse containing exactly nineteen guineas. Suspicion now became demonstration, for the gentleman declared them to be identically those of which he had been robbed. Assistance was called, Jennings was awakened, dragged out of bed, and charged with the robbery. He denied it firmly, but circumstances were too strong to gain him belief. He was secured that night, and the next day carried before a neighboring Justice of the Peace. The gentleman and Mr. Brunell deposed to the facts on oaths; and Jennings, having no proofs, nothing but mere assertions of innocence to oppose them, which obtained no credit, was committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

So strong were the circumstances known to be against him, that several of his friends advised him to plead guilty on his trial, and to throw himself on the mercy of the Court. This advice he rejected, and, when arraigned, pleaded not guilty. The prosecutor swore to his being robbed; but that, it being nearly dark, the highwayman in a mask, and himself greatly terrified, he could not swear to the prisoner's person, though he thought him of much the same stature as the man who robbed him. To the purse and guineas which were produced in Court, he swore—as to the purse positively, and as to the marked guineas, to the best of his belief, and that they were found in the prisoner's pocket.

The prisoner's master, Mr. Brunell, de[illegible] guinea, and of his having brought him back a marked one in the room of the one he had given him unmarked. He also gave evidence as to the finding of the purse, and the nineteen marked guineas in the prisoner's pocket. And what consummated the proof, the man to whom Mr. Brunell paid the guinea produced the same, and gave testimony to his having taken it that night in payment from the prisoner's master. Mr. Brunell gave evidence to his having received of the prisoner that guinea, which he afterwards paid to this last witness. And the prosecutor, comparing it with the other nineteen found in the pocket of the prisoner, swore to its being, to the best of his belief, one of the twenty guineas of which he had been robbd by the highwayman.

The judge, on summing up the evidence, remarked to the jury on all the concurring circumstances against the prisoner; and the jury, on this strong circumstantial evidence, without going out of court, brought in the prisoner guilty. Jennings was executed some little time after, at Hull, repeatedly declaring his innocence to the very moment of being turned off. This happened in the year 1742.

Within a twelvemonth after, lo! Brunell, Jennings' master, was himself taken up for a robbery done on a guest in his own house; and the fact being proved on his trial, he was convicted and ordered for execution. The approach of death brought on repentance, and repentance confession. Brunell not only acknowledged the committing of many highway robberies for some years past, but the very one for which poor Jennings had suffered.

The account he gave was that he arrived at home by a nearer way and swifter riding, some time before the gentleman got in who had been robbed. That he found a man waiting to whom he owed a little bill, and that not having quite enough loose money in his pocket he took out of the purse one guinea, from the twenty he had just got possession of, to make up the sum, which he paid, and the man went away. Presently came in the robbed gentleman, who, while Brunell was gone into the stables, and not knowing of his arrival told his tale, as before related in the kitchen. The gentleman had only just left the kitchen when Brunell entered it, and being there informed, among other circumstances, of the marked guineas, he was thunderstruck! Having paid one of them away, and not daring to apply for it again, as the affair of the robbery and marked money would soon become publicly known—detection, disgrace and ruin appeared inevitable. Turning in his mind every way to escape, the thought of accusing and sacrificing poor Jennings at last struck him. The rest the reader knows.

THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION.

President Huxley's Farewell Address Before the Geological Society.

At the anniversary meeting of the Geological Soceity, Professor Huxley, at the close of his two years' tenure of the presidential chair, read his farewell address, in which, after referring to the history of the society itself, he went on to give a very able and interesting review of the history of paleontological science of late years, accompanied with his own deductians on the theory of evolution

The retiring president commenced by stating that eight years since, in an annual address which he had drawn up in the absence of the then president, the late Mr. Leonard Horner, he had discussed the doctrines commonly held by paleontologists, and that he had stated the results at which he had arrived: 1. That the living population of all parts of the earth's surface had undergone certain successive changes. 2. That the fossil remains indicating these changes exhibit, wherever found, a certain broad and general parallelism; or, in other words, the successions of forms in one locallity were homotaxial with those in another. 3. That homotaxis is not to be considered identical with synchronism without independent evidence, but similar or indentical forms in the same relative position as to order may be of very different ages, if we use the word age in its proper chronological sense. 4. That the opinion that the oldest known fossils are the earliest forms of life has no solid foundation. 5. That, confining ourselves to positively ascertained facts, the total amount of change in the forms of animal and vegetable life since the first recorded forms is wonderfully small, considering the great lapse of time since their first appearance, while there were in each great group of the animal and vegetable kingdom certain forms which might be termed "persistent types" which had since their first appearence suffered little or no change. 6. That it appeared that paleontology gave no evidence of progressive modification from more to less generalized types. In reviewing these positions by the light of the more advanced knowledge of the present moment, he said he believed that no geologist now held the doctrine that the whole life of one formation died out to be replaced by a new creation; but that it was agreed that the replacements had been gradual, and all apparent abruptness was due to breaks in the succession of deposits. The continuity of living forms had been unbroken from the earliest times to the present day.

He regretted that the word homotaxis had not been used in general by geologists in the place of synchronism, as by its use they would get rid of a number of pitfalls which beset the reasoner on geological theories. The discussion on the eozoon in 1862 had abundantly justified the proposition that the oldest known fossils are not the earliest forms of life. In 1862 the oldest known records of life were in the Cambrian rocks; but if the eozoon be, as there was good reason to believe, the remains of a living being, the duration of life on the globe was doubled at a stroke. The longer he occupied himself with the biology of the past, the greater and greater did he find the significance of persistent types, and of the small amount of change which had taken place. There was reason to believe that every important group in every order of mammalia was represented in the miocene. Even in the comparatively scanty eocene, fauna was found, cheiroptera, insectivera, rodentia, and others, while it was surprising to find every order of the reptilia, except ophidia, and, perhaps, the chelonia, represented in the older half of the mesozoic epoch, and some groups, such as the ornitnocelida and the pterosaura, more specialized than any which now exist in abundance. One remarkable group of the amphibia, the labyrinthodontes, bridged over the gap between the mesozoic and the paleozoic formations, while their chief types in the carboniferous rocks were as highly organized as those in the trias. The remarkable results of recent dredging operations have a bearing in the same direction, and have demonstrated the existence, at greater depths of the ocean, of living animals, in some cases identical with, and in others very similar to, the fossils in the white chalk. Many years ago he had ventured to speak of the Atlantic mud as "modern chalk," and knew no fact inconsistent with the view [illegible] Thomson, that this modern chalk is not only the lineal descendant of the ancient chalk, but that it remains in possession of its ancestral estate, and that from the cretaceous period, if not much earlier, the deep sea has covered a large part of the present area of the Atlantic. So far the evidence was against any considerable amount of modification: but when we turn to the higher vertebrata the results, even under the most severe criticism, seem to leave a clear balance in favor of the doctrine of the evolution of living forms, one from the other.

FROM THE LIZARD TO THE OSTRICH.

The Professor went on to say that when he last addressed the society he would have been bold indeed had he suggested that paleontology would before long have shown the possibility of a direct transition from the type of the lizard to that of the ostrich; but that the intercalary type now exists in the ornithocelida, which proves that transition to be more than a possibility. It was no easy matter to find clear evidence of the relationship among fossil animals; for to be quite satisfied we should be acquainted with all the most important features of their organization, and not, as was too often the case, merely with the fragments upon which the genera and species of the paleontologist are so often based. M. Gaudry had arranged the species of hyænidæ proboscidæ, rhinocerotidæ, and equidæ in their order of filiation, from their earliest appearance in the miocene epoch to the present time; and Professor Rhudemeyer had drawn up similar schemes for oxen, with what appeared to be a probable approximation to the order of nature. All such arrangements must, however, be provisional, except where large series of remains are obtainable from a large and widely spread area. After much research, nevertheless, it seemed possible to make out a case in favor of the pedigree of the horse. The professor then went on to describe in detail the successive steps of the descent of the horse from the ancient hippurium and hipparitherium of the miocene epoh, and then further back to the plagiolophus of the eocene formation, admitting, at the same time, that it would be hazardous to say that this creature was the exact radical of the equine family, while he thought there could be no reasonable doubt that those animals had resulted from a modification of some quadruped of very similar character; but certain points of structer indicated the necessity of a yet older form. There was also considerable evidence of affiliation between the orchotrina of the eocene, the cainotherium of the miocene and the muskdeer of the present day.

After glancing at the fossil ancestry of [illegible] equally returned evidence of the same character; and if there was any truth in the doctrine of evolution, every class must be vastly older than the fossil remains of its appearance upon the surface of the globe; for there was not a single class of vertebrated animals which on its first appearance was represented by analogues of the lowest known members of the same class. Professor Huxley then proceeded to discuss the question of the bearings of palæontology upon the theory of the distribution of life. That wonderful relationship between the dead and the living in the same continent, which had so strikingly impressed Mr. Darwin thirty years ago, had within the last few years been much illustrated and elucidated by the labors of Rudemeyer, Milne Edwards, and others, taken in connection with those of the late lamented Dr. Hugh Falconer, and had been instructively discussed in the ingenious work of Mr. Andrew Murray. If the doctrine of evolution is sound, it is clear that the present distribution of life on the globe is the product of two factors; the one being the distribution which had obtained in the immediately preceding epech, and the other the character and the extent of the changes which have taken place in the physical geography of the earth between the one epoch and the other. The existing four primary distributional areas for the terrestrial vertebrata are—first, the Nova Zelanian or the New Zealand province; secondly, the Australian, including Australia, Tasmania, and the Niguto Islands; thirdly, Austro-Columbia, of South America and North America to Mexico; and fourthly, the rest of the world. In all these provinces the animals of the pleiocene and pleistocene deposits are closely allied to those inhabiting the same provinces and conversely the forms of the other provinces are absent. The law of succession therefore holds good as far back as the peliocene, and in the miocene it is also to be readily traced; but in the miocine epoch North America possessed elephants, horses, rhinoceroses, and a great variety of ruminants and pigs absent in the more recent fauna. Europe had apes, elephants, and numbers of other animals now extinct here, and in Northern India the African types of the hippopotmus, giraffe, and elephaut existed, mixed with the Asiatic types of the latter and with camels.

There is every reason to believe, on other grounds, that Hindostan, south of the Ganges, and Africa south of the Sahara, were both separated by a wide sea from Europe and Northern Asia during the middle and upper eocene periods; and it hence is highly probable that the well-known similarities, and no less remarkable difference, between the present fauna of India and South Africa have arisen from an upheaval of the nummulitic sea in a direction from Abyssinia to the mouth of the Ganges. There seems to be also little doubt that there was also during the miocene epoch a continuity of dry land between Eurasia and North America, though there is at present no evidence to show at which side of the western continent this existed. There are also good grounds for believing that the Australian and the India and South African provinces were cut off by sea from the rest of Arctogaia before the miocene epoch. The professor reasoned out his case, and illustrated it by the geological evidence of the distribution of the fauna of the different provinces and declared that the result of the whole investigation favored the doctrine of evolution, and that in fact no other theory could satisfactorily account for the past and present distribution of life on the globe. Going back to the relations between the miocene and the upper eocene, the materials, he said, were small as compared with those obtainable in high strata, but so far as they were available they still favored the theory. In speaking of mammals of the Stonefield slate, he said he was disposed to believe that at that early period the Australian province was one of the largest, as it is now one of the smallest, divisions. He gave a description of the mode in which certain of these districts might have been gradually united and disunited. In conclusion he said that it was in favor of the hypothesis that it was consistent with the persistence throughout of a general uniformity of the direction of the great masses of the land and water, and it required no supposition that the rate of change in organic life had been greater or less than at the present time.

THEN AND NOW.

Eternal Rome, who sat on seven hills,
Big with vast conquests and ambition's ills,
Sent forth her legions, thick as Egypt's ills,
To grind opposing nations to the dust.

And Rome still stands, immortal and sublime,
Not yet a city where ye may not find
Her legions now, as in the ancient time:
They still go forth, their mission still to grind!

WHIMS OF FASHION.

The Changes the Head Gear of Ladies has Undergone—The Hair in Ye Olden Time—The Chignon—The Latest Styles.

[From the New York Star.]

If we review the fashions of past years and see their follies and horrors, we shall be more lenient toward those of the present day. The mode of dressing the hair in this year, 1870, is much ridiculed and discussed, but our sisters of hundreds of years ago wore more false hair than we of this nineteenth century. Hair-dressing is a fashion subject to the greatest variety of changes. Many of us think the absurd idea of dyeing the hair due to the invention of ingenious minds of the present day. Not so; far back in the regions of time this nonsensical fashion originated, and the favorite auburn color was simulated in the reign of the Virgin Queen, in honor of her fiery locks. But the accounts of the fashions in those days relate that "she possessed no less than eighty wigs of different colors!" Gentlemen followed the lead of the Queen, and appeared one day in black hair, the following in brown, and so on, changing the color with the whim of the moment. It is not more than twenty years since an ambassador from a foreign court asked a lady in Washington which became him most—his black or his brown wig?

So great was the demand for false hair in 1698, that it was dangerous for a child possessing a fine head of hair to walk abroad alone, women being always on the look out for such prizes. Ladies' hair, at this time, was disposed in enormous rows of curls, and an actual tower of false hair, ribbons, feathers, powder, and pomatum was erected upon the top of the head. These head-dresses towered so high that the fair wearers were forced to drive with their heads thrust out of the window of the coach, for its roof interfered with the monstrous structure.

The body of this tower was of tow. Over this the hair was carefully brushed, and the false hair added in great puffs, curls, etc., and all profusely powdered; then feathers, beads, flowers, and even vegetables were added. [illegible] fare, carried to the extreme of fashion, added nearly three feet to the wearer's hight—so the gentlemen were overtopped by the ladies. This edifice, when once erected, was expected to last three weeks; Printed directions for "opening a three weeks' head" were freely circulated among the aspirants of fashion.

In 1759, the style changed materially. Feathers were pronounced *passe*, and, though the gray powder still retained its favor, the immense structure had fallen in height to be carried out in length. We ridicule the large bunches appended to the backs of the ladies' heads now; let us see how they compare with the style in 1759—just one hundred and ten years ago. The wits thus described it:

"Hang a small bugle cap on as big as a crown,
Snout it off with a flow'r—vulgo dict, a pompoon;
Let your powder be gray, and braid up your hair
Like the mane of a colt to be sold at a fair.
Before, for your breast, pin a stomacher-bib on,
Rangout it with curlets of silver and ribbon;
Your neck and your shoulders both naked should be:
Was it not for Vandyke, blown with *chevaux-defrise*."

When the towering style of head-dress prevailed, balloon-hoods or celaches were worn. Many of our readers may have found them in the attics of old houses, even in this new country, and paraded about the house in the nonsensical necessities of that age. It was considered a very graceful appendage to a gay lady's toilette; and we can imagine that a fair young face might look wonderous well under its shady folds; and it might also conceal the withered appearance of an ancient dame. It was composed of wire, ribbon, straw, gauze, and laces, and intended to protect and shelter, which office it might perform quite as well as the minute "loves" which are the present style of bonnet.

Some of the fashions worn by our great-great-grandmothers were so disfiguring that we do not marvel that a pious rhymer of those days wrote:

"The pride of our females all bound'ry exceeds;
'Tis now quite the fashion to wear double heads.
Approaching this town to disburse heavenly treasure,
I passed by a head that would fill a peck-measure."

We cannot think the fashions of centuries back any worse than this. The prevailing fashions of this season are very becoming to many faces—the short row of curls over a high forhead, the full puffs to a narrow one; but there are many ladies who present a perfect caricature of the style. If they would only look at the grotesque shadows they cast upon a wall they would gain some idea of their hideousness. The small bonnets perched high on the head are an addition to many faces; to others the effect is horrible. Yet all must wear the prevailing fashion, without any idea of suitableness being entertained. [illegible] seriously interfered with our devotional feelings in church not many Sundays since. We could hardly restrain our smiles at the ludicrousness of the view. She was probably well satisfied with her appearance; she had purchased a bonnet *a la mode*—what more could one desire? She had not the slightest idea of the caricature she made of herself. In all nations the dressing of the hair is the most important item of the toilet.

Even among the tribes of Abyssinia great attention is paid to the hair. Mansfield Parkins, who visited that country in 1845, relates the interest the natives manifest in this adornment. Their hair is precisely what a belle of this period would desire, neither short and woolly, like that of the African, nor soft and straight, like that of the European, but a happy medium between the two.

A STREET-CAR LYRIC.

I.

Ged-ep! old gray!
Ged-ep! and away!
Tho' you have but three legs,
And they stiff as pegs,
All you'll get by your begs,
Is—"take that, and away,"
Old gray!

II.

Take that! old fellow!
You're a horse and can't bellow;
Yes—lay your ears back;
It shall cost you a whack
On the broad of your back,
Old gray.

III.

Take that! old gray!
Ged-ep—and away!
You may hoist your old head,
Spread your nose till it's red.
You shall go till you're dead,
Old gray!

ABOU BEN BUTLER.

Abou Ben Butler, may his tribe decrease!
Awoke one night much troubled by the fleas,
And saw within the gaslight of his room—
He hadn't turned it down for fear of gloom—
A young imp writing in a book of brass.
Exceeding pride had made old Ben an ass,
And to the spirit in the room he said,
"What scribble you?" The scribbler raised its head,
And, with a look which struck B. B. as odd,
Answered, "The names of those who love their god."
"And is mine one?" cried Butler. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the imp. Then Butler spoke more low,
But drearily still, and said, "I pray thee, elf,
Write me as one who dearly loves himself."
The chap then wrote and vanished, but the next night
Turned up again with a great stunning light,
And showed up those who loved their god the best,
When lo, Ben Butler's name led all the rest.

HEIGH LUNT.

Outside of Eden.

[From a Sermon by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.]

A man must accommodate himself to circumstances and make his own garden in the world. Everything that our civilization stands for is outside of Eden, and the question is pertinent, therefore: Are we inside or outside? The patriarchal system of government was inside Eden: to live to labor, to die was the sole business of the people. With us it is different; we are all thinkers and workers and kings and princes. Every one of us is engaged in perpetual strife and do our duty to the State and our neighbor. We are outside Eden. At the other side of the Atlantic, in England, young girls are closely guarded; a strict surveillance is exercised over them, and they are educated in ignorance of the world. Perfect innocence is the object sought to be obtained for them by their parents and guardians. The Saturday Review some time since in criticising "Formosa," an excessively stupid piece, abused it roundly because of its supposed effect upon the minds of young girls, whom, the critic stated, "should be kept in the dark," and of course deprived of all knowledge of good and evil. This is inside of Eden. In this country things are exactly the reverse. Women read everything, lecture, claim political privileges, go and see "Genevieve de Brabant," "La Belle Helene" and what they please to see, and are none the worse for it. They are outside of Eden. It is the same way in religion. The Catholic idea is that the soul of man is like that of a child; the Church tells him what to read and how to read it; he has nothing to do but submit. They are inside of Eden. It is exactly the reverse with us. We are all answerable for ourselves and submit to no bondage. The people are told that they must make their own prayer and receive the answer in their own hearts. We are outside of Eden. It was not for him to say which is best—to be inside or outside of Eden. Perhaps there is good in both. If inside of Eden there is too much government there may be anarchy outside, and if there is too much ristriction on young girls in England we may have here too many voluble, loud mouthed, coarse females, forcing themselves and their theories everywhere, regardless of all propriety. But it is impossible for an American to be inside of Eden.

WOMEN OF THE TREASURY.

Skillful Manipulation of Uncle Sam's [illegible].

[Correspondence N. Y. World.]

In the Treasurer's office women are employed as copyists; as counters of money, old and new, and of coupons; to compare drafts and pay-warrants; as accountants; and to discount torn notes and prepare burnt and partially destroyed money for redemption. This last is perhaps the most curious of all the work, and is certainly the most trying to the eyesight and patience of those obliged to do it. Some have acquired great distinction for their skill in "burnt cases." A most interesting account was given me of one "burnt case" by General Spinner, and by one of those by whose skill the charred specimens were proved to be money. A Mississippi steamer which was burned during the war had on board a safe under charge of Adams Express Company, containing $205,000, which was sent to pay off troops. The safe was not fire-proof, and the money was reduced to what appeared blocks of charcoal. It remained two years at the bottom of the Mississippi, and when at last brought to light the partially burned safe was found to be full of sand and mud. It was thought that nothing could be done with the money, but finally it was sent here and given to three of the women clerks to see what could be made of it. One hundred and eighty thousand dollars was legitimately made of it by careful scraping, separating with a thin paper-knife, and diligent holding up of scraps to the light. It was necessary to make out to what bank each note belonged, and notes of 1,500 different banks were found. Affidavits had to be made out to each bank and sworn to by the counters, and General Spinner wrote a circular letter to each. Those employed on this work were, for the time being, in the service of the express company, and their salaries were deducted. They were the gainers by this, since, as General Spinner says, "the company paid them more than we would have done for the [illegible]. A remark pregnant with meaning.

Sometimes money gnawed by rats into small bits is brought to be put together like a dissecting map, pasted on paper, and the former existence of whole notes proved. Again, money which has been swallowed by animals and taken from their stomachs after death is brought; and, still again, money has to be handled which has been found buried with dead soldiers. It can be imagined how disagreeable are such tasks as these.

The discounting of torn notes mus be done with great care. Glasses the size of a whole note of each of the various sizes used are prepared, and marked off in squares. By placing one of these over a torn note it is ascertained what fractional part is lost, and deduction is made from the face value. This brings female arithmetic into play.

SHERIDAN'S LAST RIDE.

Hurrah for valiant Sheridan,
The mighty man of war!
He smote the Indian (while he slept,) (by his hearth,)
He smote papoose and squaw.
Nor old nor young, nor weak nor strong
Escape his anger may,
When, John-like, as people tell,
He rideth to the fray.
Whene'er he lifts his daring arm
He "strikes to hurt" be sure;
And dauntlessly he does to death
The "helpless" and the poor.
Spur swift along the track of blood;
Alone thou shalt not ride;
Red-handed murder, swift as thou,
Doth gallop by thy side,
And close behind a troop of ghosts
Follow with a whoop and yell.
Ride on, ride on, bold Sheridan;
They'll follow thee to hell!

An Inquisitive Traveler.

A well-known citizen of Hartford, Conn., a few days ago had taken his seat in the afternoon train for Providence, when a small, weazen-faced, elderly man, having the appearance of a well-to-do farmer, came into the car, looking for a seat. The gentleman good-naturedly made room for him by his side, and the old man looked him over from head to foot.

"Going to Providence?" he said at length.

"No, sir," the stranger answered politely; "I stop at Andover."

"I want to know! I belong out that way myself. Expect to stop long?"

"Only over night, sir."

A short pause.

"Did you cal'late to put up at the tavern?"

"No, sir: I expect to stop with Mr. Skinner."

"What, Job Skinner? Deacon Job lives in a little brown house on the pike? Or mebbe it's his brother's? Was it Tim Skinner, Squire Tim's, where you was going?"

"Yes," said the gentleman, smiling; "it was Squire Tim's."

"Dew tell if you are goin' there to stop over night. Any connection of his'n?"

"No, sir."

"Well, now that's curus! The old man ain't got [illegible] serve a writ on him, be you?"

"Oh, no; nothing of the kind."

"Glad on't. No harm in askin,' I s'pose. I reckon Miss Skinner's some connection of yourn?"

"No," said the gentleman. Then seeing the amused expression on the faces of two or three acquaintances in the neighboring seats, he added in a confidential tone:

"I am going to see Sqrire Skinner's daughter."

"Law sakes!" said the old man, his face quivering with curiosity. "That's it, is it? I want to know. Going to see Mirandy Skinner, be ye? Well, Mirandy's a nice gal—kind o' humly, and long favored, but smart tew work, they say; and I guess you're about the right age for her, too. Kep' company together long?"

"I never saw her in my life, sir."

"How you talk! Sombody's gin her a recommend, I s'pose, and you're goin' clear out there to take a squint at her! Wa'al, I must say there's as likely girls in Andover as Mirandy Skinner. I've got a family of growed up darters myself. Never was married afore, was ye? Don't see no weed on your hat."

"I have been married about fifteen years, sir. I have a wife and five children." And then, as the long-restrained mirth of the listeners to this dialogue burst forth at the old man's open-mouthed astonishment, he hastened to explain: "I am a doctor, my good friend, and Squire Skinner called at my office this morning to request my professional services for his sick daughter."

"Wa'al now!" And the old bore walked off into the next car.

A Winter Vigil.

[From All the Year Round.]

In the winter of 186– it fell to my lot to investigate one of the most touching stories of a white man's endurance and an Indian's vengeance I ever came across in the whole Northwest. As some of the more curious portions of the official note-book of an Indian agent, I transcribe the memoranda relating to it.

Albert Black was an honest English gentleman, whose adventures in search of fortune led him away from Regent street to wander in Western worlds, and this is the way he "put through" a portion of the winter of that year. He was residing, with a single companion, in a little log cabin at the Indian village of Bella-Coola, on the coast of British Columbia. There was no white man nearer than one hundred miles, but the villages of many Indian tribes were situated in the immediate vicinity. The winter was only half through; few natives came trading about the post, and, as time lay heavily on their hands, Black and his companion resolved to go hunting for a few days. A canoe was accordingly fitted out with provisions and ammunition; with an Indian as steersman and pilot, they proceeded to cruise about among the islands, now and then landing and stalking deer, or shooting the ducks and wild geese which assemble in countless flocks by the mouths of the northwestern rivers in winter. The season was mild, but a thin coating of snow on the ground, so that each night they encamped in the open air, and slept well wrapped up in their blankets round the blazing log fire. Few old explorers in these countries ever think of carrying a tent with them, and our hunters were not possessed of one, even had they cared to avail themselves of its shelter. They had been cruising about in this manner several days, when, as usual, they encamped one night on an island, with the canoe drawn up on the beach. Their provisions they built up around them, to guard them from the attacks of any prowling Indians or other mishaps. Their Indian pilot had informed them he was just about out of powder and bullets, at the same time begging to be supplied with some, exhibiting his pouch, which contained but two charges. The hunters were too tired to open their packages, and, notwithstanding his solicitations, they put him off until morning. They then, as usual, loaded their rifles, the Indian doing so also; and all three men lay down to sleep, and all slept save one.

How long they slept Black could not say, but all that he remembered was being awoke by the report of a rifle. A low scream, and then a moan by his side, told him that all was over with his companion. The Indian's place was vacant, and before Black could become fully conscious of his situation he was fired at from the dark, and a bullet struck his thigh. He attempted to rise, but was unable; his leg was fractured. Instantly he grasped his revolver, and he had scarcely done so before he was conscious of a figure crouching toward him in the darkness.

He immediately fired, but the shot did not take effect, and his would-be murderer retreated behind some rocks. He now stanched the blood flowing from his wound as well as circumstances would permit, tying a handkerchief around it. All doubt was now at an end that the Indian guide, tempted by the property, had murdered his companion, and was only prevented by the want of ammunition from dispatching him, too. All night long—it seemed a year—he kept awake, too excited to sleep, though he was faint from loss of blood. Sometimes he would relapse into an uneasy sleep, from which he would be startled by the barking of his little dog, when he would grasp his revolver, only to see a figure again skulking into the darkness. Daylight at last came, and he had now time to contemplate his situation. Helpless, badly wounded, far from white or even friendly Indian, he was alone, with an enemy watching every moment to destroy him, as he had done his companion, whose glassy eyes glared up at him. Provisions enough were lying scattered around, but none were accessible as food, save the bag of sugar, and on this his chief chance of subsistence lay. He knew enough of science to know that Magendie's dogs, when fed on sugar, soon [illegible], but he also knew that it supported life for a time. Before night came he had covered the dead body out of his sight. [illegible] when again the ever-faithful dog, which seemed almost conscious how matters stood, would warn him of the approach of his enemy. It was in vain that Black attempted to get a shot at him, and, had it not been for the watchfulness of his dog-friend, the wretch must soon have been able to dispatch with his knife the guardian whose revolver intervened between him and the coveted property. And so they kept their dreary vigils, and the snow fell heavily; and, though his leg pained him exceedingly, he managed to keep himself warm in his blanket-lined burrow. The Indian would sometimes disappear for hours and even a day, apparently looking for food. The poor hunter would then imagine that he had got clear of his blood-thirsty enemy, when again the barking of Flora would warn the master. On one or two occasions the Indian managed to approach within a few feet of his intended victim before his presence was detected; and, as both murderer and hunter were equally intent on each other's destruction, escapes were sometimes rather narrow. Several days elapsed in this manner, until at last the Indian seemed to have grown tired, and left the island in the canoe, for they were no longer alarmed. The sugar bag was getting nearly done, and the poor dog was now so weak with hunger, that, even when it did not absent itself searching for food on the shore, it was scarcely able to give an alarm. If Black survived hunger and his wound, which was now getting very painful, the Indian, he knew, would soon return and accomplish his purpose. With such thoughts, his prospects were gloomy enough, and so he dozed away the hours, half-frozen and faint. It was the tenth night (he had long lost count of time, but found so afterwards) since the murderous attack, when he was awoke by a loud talking on the beach.

The moon, sailing over the leaden, snowy sky, enabled him to recognize the figures of several Indians hauling a canoe on the beach. He grasped his revolver, determined to sell his life dearly, for he was now fully persuaded that it must be his murderer returned with assistance. It was strange, however, it struck him, that they had landed in such an exposed situation. "Who are you?" he inquired, in the Chinook jargon—the trading language of the coast. A low, surprised cry came from them. They were apparently unaware of the presence of any one but themselves. Again he shouted more cheerfully, and they approached him, when he was delighted to recognize [illegible] Indians old acquaintances of his. He told them his story, and as they listened he uncovered the body of his murdered companion, they, every now and again, bursting into a cry of horror. Food was prepared, and every attention paid to him. The dead body was buried, and Black conveyed to the Indian village, where he was carefully nursed until news reached the nearest white man's abode. The solitary colonist hurried down, and happening to have been in earlier days an officer in the army, he knew a little about surgery. He dressed Black's wounds, and conveyed him back to the settlements, where, under proper medical treatment, he slowly recovered. But it was many months before he could walk without crutches, and to the end of his life he will bear the marks of that fearful experience of "putting through the winter" in the dark days of 186—. As we have a good deal (in novels) of the generous savage, I may as well say that my poor friend had to pay well for all the hospitality he received. The water he drank, the ground he lay on, the wood that warmed him, the food that he ate, everything was charged for, but most cheerfully paid.

It is, however, a greater pleasure to relate that, after the bill was paid, the Indian threw in the execution of the murderer into the bargain. The avengers of blood found him in his lodge, comfortably awaiting the death of Black by starvation or cold, either of which he thought, no doubt, would save him all trouble. He seemed rather to exult when charged with shooting the white man; but the Bella-Coola warriors took a different view of matters, and, with a summary justice which would have done credit to a California vigilance committee, they shot him where he sat.

As for poor Black, I saw him dancing at a Christmas party not very long ago; but a terrible limp, which caused his partner to afterwards style him an "awkward sort of colonial fellow," told me another tale.

HEREDITARY GENIUS.

An Inquiry Into Its Laws and Consequences.

The following is the New York Tribune's review of a book with the above title, written by Francis Galton, F. R. S.:

"In the curious and interesting work now before us, Mr. Galton develops a theory which Dr. Elam touches upon in his 'Physician's Problems.' It may be objected at the start that Mr. Galton's title is ill-chosen. Talent and mental aptitudes are undoubtedly transmitted from father to son, but all history furnishes no example of hereditary genius. Dr. Elam goes so far as to say that the highest and lowest forms of intellectual power, genius and idiocy are alike unfruitful; the perfect idiot is incapable of procreation at all, and intellect from the time it culminates in true genius begins to wane; it may be followed by conspicuous ability in the offspring, but genius itself is a phenomenal gift which is never transmitted to descendants. The frequency, however, we might almost say the regularity, with which mental superiority not amounting in degree to genius is hereditary in families, is shown by Mr. Galton from an elaborate analysis of biographical data, [illegible] last 100 or 200 years. He purposes to prove, from these data, that a man's natural abilities are derived by inheritance under exactly the same limitations as physical peculiarities and resemblances; and that it is just as easy to breed a highly-gifted race of men as to produce a breed of fast horses or good dogs. The general fact of hereditary talent is not likely to be seriously questioned; but we dare say Mr. Galton's readers will be surprised to see how far he has traced the operation of this law. He has dealt with about 300 families, and found in them nearly 1,000 eminent persons, and no fewer than 415 who deserve to be called illustrious. The consideration of inherited aptitudes leads naturally to a consideration of the comparative worth of different races, and after constructing elaborate tables of averages he decides, by mathematical processes, that the negro race is about two degrees below the Anglo-Saxon, and the Australian at least one degree below the negro, while the Anglo-Saxon race is about two degrees below the ancient Greeks. He also finds that the average standard of the Lowland Scotch and North-country English is a fraction of a grade higher than that of the ordinary English. He believes it to be "most essential to the well-being of future generations that the average standard of ability of the present time should be raised;" but in this part of his work Mr. Galton seems to get somewhat befogged; and as no means of applying the principles of stock-breeders to the human race have yet been discovered, we do not think it worth while to follow him into the mist of theory and speculation. He has an interesting explanation of the "Influence of English Peerages on Race," showing among other things one notable cause which tends to the extinction of great families; that is the frequency with which the inheritor of a title marries an heiress. An heiress is generally an only child—that is to say, she comes of a sterile stock, and sterility is notoriously hereditary. If any children are born of the union, the chances are that the tendency is transmitted to them, and that it is intensified by a similar marriage in the next generation, and so the family dies out. Mr. Galton fortifies this theory by striking historical illustrations. He has another interesting chapter on the "Influences that affect the Natural Ability of Nations," such as the prevalence of early marriages, or of celebacy; and he concludes that "the best form of civilization inrespect to the improvement of the race would be one in which society was not costly; where incomes were derived from professional sources and not much from inheritance; where every lad had a chance of showing his abilities; * * * * where marriage was held in as high honor as in ancient Jewish times; where the pride of race was encouraged; * * * * where the weak could find welcome and a refuge in celibate monasteries or sisterhoods, and lastly, where the better sort of emigrants and refugees from other lands were invited and welcomed, and their descendants naturalized." It is gratifying to know that the United States more nearly satisfies these conditions than any other country in the world.

Mr. Galton finally applies Darwin's theory of Pangenesis to the explanation of the phenomena of intellectual heredity. On the supposition of Darwin, each cell which enters into the composition of the body propagates innumerable "gemmules" which circulate in the blood and multiply there, remaining in that inchoate form until they are able to fix themselves upon other more or less perfect tissue, and then they become developed into regular cells. These gemmules from many ancestral sources are propagated, with all their peculiarities, generation after generation, and fail to develop themselves into cells because other antagonistic gemmules overmaster them in the struggle for points of attachment. Hence there is in every living being a vastly larger number of capabilities than ever find expression; for every patent element there are countless latent ones. Now it may happen that the latent capabilities of the father and mother will combine in the offspring to invert the preponderance of gemmules, and the child will consequently exhibit peculiarities which were not displayed by either of the parents, though both possessed a latent tendency toward them. Apply to intellectual heritage the same principle which Darwin proposes for the explanation of physical transmission, and we account at once for all the difficulties which perplex the subject. We see why mental aptitudes are transmitted from father to son and at the same time why a great genius sometimes appears who apparently owes nothing to his ancestors; we see why talent occasionally skips one or more generations, and reappears in a remote descendant; and Mr. Galton hints that it may not be impossible, when our observation of the necessary data has become more perfect, to predict the average character and ability of any generation from a knowldge of the characteristics of its progenitors.

☞ A Maine farmer, quietly crossing a railroad track near Portland on his sled the other day, was suddenly startled by the appearance of a train, which quickly made splinters of the sled. The astonished farmer, recovering somewhat, stood gazing at the remains of his vehicle and wondering where the pieces of his horse had gone. Meanwhile the train sped on for some distance, when the engineer, looking out, saw the horse staring at him from the cowcatcher. The train was stopped, and it was found that the horse had been picked up by the cowcatcher and deposited on the platform in front of the engine, where, too much stunned or frightened to move, he lay comparatively uninjured.

☞ Who could have been guilty of the perpetration of the following?

"Beauty has claims, for which she fights
At ease, with winning arms;
The women who want woman's rights
Want, mostly, woman's charms."

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Close A. M.	Close P. M.	Mail	Arrive A. M.	Arrive P. M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Eastern Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cincinnati Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Short Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Louis Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ind. & Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Memphis, Clarksville & N. O. Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Nash. & Chatt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lebanon Branch Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bardstown	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lex. & Frankfort	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Louisville & Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Louisville & Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	New Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Shelbyville Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Taylorsville Stage	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mt. Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	West Point and Elizabethtown	[illegible]	[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 112¼.

Rewards for the heads of certain foreigners have been offered at Shanghai.

The Emperor of China is receiving mirrors and household furniture from Paris.

Francis Lousado, English consul for Massachusetts and Rhode Island since 1850, died last night, aged 84.

Geo. Wakeman, a well-known newspaper man, died in New York yesterday, of pneumonia, aged 29.

Steps have been taken in New York city to erect a suitable monument to Capt. Williams, of the ill-fated steamer Oneida.

Orders have been received at the Boston navy-yard to prepare immediately for service the steamers Shenandoah, Worcester and Palos.

An American named Booth has been sentenced to imprisonment in Londonderry, Ireland, for killing a man named Tyler in November last.

The Mississippi Republicans in caucus on Friday night resolved to reelect Ames United States Senator, if rejected by the United States Senate.

Proceedings in Congress yesterday were of the briefest. The House met only for debate, and, no member seeking the floor, it adjourned. The Senate was not in session.

The Memphis Water-works Company organized yesterday under a new charter, all the stock having been subscribed, with Thomas W. Brown, President, and C. J. Phillips, Secretary.

The management of the French theater in New York has suffered another defeat in an attempt to produce an Irish drama. The effort was an entire failure, and the theater is closed.

Herman B. Eaton, the eminent New York jurist, who was so brutally assaulted last month by some ruffian in the streets, is still confined to his bed a helpless sufferer, though he is recovering slowly.

The trial of Albert Nicholas, colored, for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law, was concluded in Washington yesterday. The jury, which was mixed, colored and white, entered a verdict of guilty.

It appears that Comstock and Mitchell, the authors of recent forgeries in New York, were in business in Baltimore some months, and disappeared in default to various parties, besides leaving their hotel bills unpaid.

A letter from Sioux City, Iowa, dated March 15th, says the most violent and severe snow storm that has swept over that region during a period of fifteen years has been raging for seventy-two consecutive hours.

According to a London correspondent the labor cause is making progress in England. Four vacancies are to be created by the Government, as soon as possible, in the House of Commons, and their seats are to be filled by workingmen's candidates.

The Democratic members of the Missouri Legislature, in caucus at Jefferson City, on Friday night, adopted a resolution declaring it inexpedient to call a State convention or nominate candidates for State officers at the general election next November.

Several cases of alleged swindling of emigrants by ticket agents in Havre and in Genoa have been investigated by Bernard Casserly, General Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration, and it is found that no redress can be obtained in New York.

Another effort is being made in New Orleans to remove Collector Casey. A petition for his removal, signed by the State Central Committee, State officers, Republican members of the Legislature and prominent Republicans, has been forwarded to Washington.

Judge Read, of Philadelphia, yesterday granted a writ, directed to the directors of the Mercantile Library, requiring them to show cause why an alternative writ of mandamus should not issue, returnable the first Monday in April, commanding respondents to keep the library room open as a reading room on Sunday evenings.

The Kings county (N. Y.) commissioner of jurors yesterday received an order from Judge Barnard, holding court at Poughkeepsie, directing him to draw a panel of five hundred jurors from which to select twelve men to try Edwin Perry for the murder of the watchman, Thomas Hays. The trial is set down for the first Monday in April.

A singular phenomenon occurred at the commencement of the storm at St. John's, N. B., on Friday morning. A rumbling noise was heard, and immediately afterward a portion of the bottom of the harbor on the Carleton side sunk bodily, so that where before at low tide there was a beach there are now twenty feet of water. Some houses were destroyed and others carried adrift.

Miss O. A. Rose, teacher in Walsh School, Chicago, who was arrested for pushing a lad named Legg down stairs and seriously injuring him, was tried yesterday before Justice Moone. Miss Rose was honorably acquitted, it being proven by a large number of scholars that she was not [illegible] but it was done by other boys accidentally while engaged in scuffling.

Major Wm. W. Leland, who caned Geo. Wilkes, the fighting editor of the Spirit of the Times, on Broadway, New York, a few days ago, was assaulted last night by an unknown desperado, who struck him a violent blow in the face with brass knuckles. Leland, who was but slightly injured, gave chase immediately, and fired four shots from a revolver at the man, who is supposed to have been hit, but managed to escape.

IN MEMORIAM.

Death of Gen. William A. Dudley.

The friends of Gen. W. A. Dudley in this city were startled yesterday by the announcement, by telegraph from his home, in Lexington, Ky., that he was fatally ill, and that his death at any moment was not unlooked for. The dispatch of warning was received about noon, and even while his devoted friend, Col. Sam'l Gill, was preparing to take his departure for Lexington by the afternoon train, hoping to reach his bed-side before the final separation, the announcement of the demise was received. Gen. Dudley had been long and severely afflicted, but it is understood that the immediate cause of his death was paralysis of the brain.

The deceased was a native of Lexington, the son of the revered Dr. B. W. Dudley. He was a graduate of Transylvania University, and was in all respects an honor to that institution. Leaving college at an early age, he devoted himself to the law, and was regarded as one of the ablest practitioners at a bar, the fame of which for learning, ability, and eloquence had even then become national. Having a considerable estate to manage for himself and others, he abandoned the profession of law, and embarked in more practical business, in which pursuits he was eminently successful. Before the consolidation of the Louisville and Frankfort and Frankfort and Lexington railroads he acted as President of the Frankfort and Lexington railroad; and, the directory appreciating his services in that capacity, he was chosen President of the combined companies after their consolidation. It was through the exercise of his admirable administrative ability mainly that the Short-line road hence to Cincinnati was so promptly built, without aid from city subscriptions or other corporations—an anomaly in the history of railroads in this locality. His failing health forced him to resign active pursuits during the last autumn, and he was succeeded in the presidency of the L., C. and L. R. R. by Dr. Norvin Green, of this city, continuing as a director in the Company until the time of his death.

Gen. Dudley was honored and much beloved in Lexington, his birth-place, having represented Fayette county in the State Senate with distinction, and having in the modesty of his nature declined even higher positions tendered him by his appreciative neighbors and friends.

During the late war of the rebellion, he was selected by Governor Robinson to assist in the organization of the Federal forces, in the capacity of Quartermaster General, in connection with Gen. Finnell, and he was one of the very few officers who retired from the service after he had acted his part most successfully, carrying with him the admiration of his political friends, and enjoying the confidence and esteem of those who differed from him in sentiment. Almost in his youth, Gen. Dudley was united in marriage to Miss Hawkins, one of the most charming, elegant and queenly ladies of Kentucky, a relative of Col. T. T. Hawkins, of this city. By this union he was blessed with a son and a daughter, both of whom are said to be worthy descendants of their noble ancestry.

In many respects Gen. Dudley was a peculiar man. In his business conduct he was thorough. All the trusts to which he was called were sacred to him. He was quiet and unobtrusive, but quick to the work of maturing his plans, and he was rarely at fault. He never erred in great enterprises, and great enterprises were often committed to his hands. It cannot be said of him that he ever turned aside from the path which the highest dictates of honor had marked out for him to accomplish a purpose at which he was aiming, however dear the accomplishment of that purpose might have been to him. He was sternly and rigidly honest. The death of such a man is indeed a public calamity. Few men can be found so useful in their contributions to the success of great public enterprises, and no man was ever more beloved in his domestic or social circle.

The funeral of Mr. Dudley will take place at Lexington to-morrow at 3 p. m. The engines on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad will be draped in mourning until after the funeral services.

Personal.

The many friends and admirers of Rev. J. L. McKee, D. D., pastor of the Chestnut-street Presbyterian church of this city, will be glad to learn that letters have been received from him from Hot Springs, Arkansas, whither he has gone for the benefit of his health, and that he is already improved by the rest and quiet from his arduous labors, and has strong hopes that the hot baths, so celebrated for rheumatic complaints, will restore him to perfect health. His church has given him leave of absence for three months and continues his salary. They have also secured the services of Rev. Jno. H. Brown, D. D., of Springfield, Illinois, to supply the pulpit during their pastor's absence. Dr. Brown has already entered upon his duties, having preached on last Sabbath morning. His many friends in Kentucky will be glad to know that he is engaged in pastoral work among us, and many will be glad to listen to his excellent and earnest preaching. Dr. Brown will preach this morning at 11 o'clock, and to-night at 7½ o'clock, in the church, corner Chestnut and Fourth streets.

IN THE CHANCERY COURT.

Removal of Thomas P. Smith, the Commissioner.

A Sensation Among the Legal Fraternity.

JUDGE COCHRAN'S OPINION IN FULL.

An affair occurred in the Chancery Court yesterday morning which created no little excitement at the time and was a general theme of conversation on the streets throughout the remainder of the day.

The Legislature having passed the act separating the office of Commissioner and Receiver of the Louisville Chancery Court, and making the office of Receiver subject to appointment by the Court, Judge Cochran yesterday morning directed an order to be entered appointing S. S. Hite. Mr. Hite was present, and qualified at once, giving a bond of $100,000.

When this had been done, the Judge made another order removing the present Commissioner, Thomas P. Smith, on the ground that the act under which he held his office was unconstitutional. The following is a copy of the order:

The court, on its own motion, directs the following order to be entered:

The present Commissioner of this court, Thos. P. Smith, Esq., holds his office under the act of the General Assembly, approved June 3, 1865, entitled "an act to regulate the office of Commissioner and Receiver of the Louisville Chancery Court" (Myers' supplement, page 560), and the term of his office is fixed by said act for the same length of time as that of the Chancellor. It follows that the term is one of six years.

The Constitution of Kentucky does not provide for said office, or fix the term thereof, except in so far as the power is given the General Assembly in the tenth section of the sixth article thereof, which reads as follows: "The General Assembly may provide for the election or appointment, for a term not exceeding four years, of such county or district executive and ministerial officers as shall from time to time be necessary and proper."

It seems to the court that no power exists in the General Assembly to make the office of Commissioner of the Louisville Chancery Court an office to be held for six years, as done in the act of 1865, and, thus, in so far as said act prescribes such term of office, it is unconstitutional and void.

It is further the opinion of the court that the General Assembly cannot constitutionally enact that no person shall be qualified to hold said office except a person recommended as provided for by the fifth section of said act. The constitution itself prescribes no such qualification, nor, indeed, any qualification; and consequently any citizen of lawful age is, by the constitution, qualified to hold the office. [illegible] certainly cannot disqualify a person, who, by the constitution, is qualified.

The said act being unconstitutional, as indicated, the power over said office now exists in this court as it did before the passage of said act, and as it does now, and always did, exist in other courts of equitable jurisdiction. The act of 17th March, 1870, does not affect the tenure of said office, but the rights of the incumbent rest altogether on the act of 1865.

And for reasons perfectly satisfactory to the court, and, in the exercise of its ancient and undisputed powers, it is now ordered that Thos. P. Smith, the present incumbent, be and he is hereby removed from the office of Commissioner of the Louisville Chancery Court.

Mr. Smith, through his counsel, Hon. W. F. Bullock, Hon. P. B. Muir and Isaac Caldwell, Esq., moved the court to set aside this order, claiming that the Legislature conferred no such power on the Judge. The court overruled the motion. Hereupon the counsel strenuously excepted to the action of the Judge, and Judge Bullock spoke in such terms that he was ordered to take his seat, and at once the Judge came very near ordering him to jail for contempt of court. Smith's counsel then tendered a bill of exceptions, and prayed an appeal, offering a supersedeas bond, with good security. The court refused to sign this bill, when the counsel threatened to call upon the bystanders to sign it, as they are enabled to do by one of the statutes. The Judge, after a while, signed it, reserving, however, the question of appeal, and setting the case for hearing on Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

During the exciting proceedings Judge Bullock, Judge Muir, and Isaac Caldwell each made arguments to show that Judge Cochran's whole proceeding in the matter was not only contrary to law, but would very seriously embarrass and delay all litigation in the court. There was a good deal of feeling manifested in the matter from beginning to end, and the news of the unusual controversy having spread through court place, the court room was soon crowded with the legal fraternity, who were very much excited over the matter, as they are all interested in the matter, for by the act creating the office of commissioner no one is qualified to fill the position unless recommended by a majority of the members of the bar, thus giving to them virtually the power of appointment. This was one of the claims which the court declared to be unconstitutional.

During the proceedings, Commissioner Smith locked up his office, which is in the Court-house, and, putting the key in his pocket, left. The office remained closed all day. The court, however, ordered the clerk, who is the custodian of the Commissioner's papers, to turn them over to Robert Cochran, which actually puts the new Commissioner in possession of the office if not the office room. Judge Cochran intended making an order directing the Marshal to eject Mr. Smith from his office, but, upon the suggestion of Mr. Weiman's attorney, took time to consider the matter.

The members of the bar predict that there will yet be much trouble growing out of this matter. Even if the question goes to the Court of Appeals, it will be some time before a decision can be reached, and in the meanwhile they say the court will have two commissioners—so claiming to be—and litigants not knowing [illegible]

THE MISSING BRIDE.

A Rural Bridegroom Loses His Wife an Hour After Marriage.

Friday morning a youthful couple, residents of Spencer county, in this State, who had grown tired of waiting for the old folks to give their consent to their marriage, arrived in this city, and, shortly after their arrival, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. They put up at a boarding house on Market street, and about an hour after the ceremony the husband, elated at having outwitted the old folks, left his wife at the boarding house and started out to take a look at the great commercial emporium of the South. He was in a good humor with the world in general and himself in particular, and, as it was the first time he had ever been married, he took a drink in honor of the event, and continued to celebrate at short intervals until he thought it was about time to return to his bride. But that was more easily said than done. He was so overjoyed at his good fortune in getting a wife that he had paid but little attention to the direction he had came, and the "roads forked so often" that he was utterly bewildered, and could not for the life of him find the "tavern" where he had left his wife. He did not know the name of the house or anything about it, except that it was on Market street. Ashamed to make inquiries, he wandered around until 11 o'clock Friday night, when he finally mustered up courage, and going up to the first man he met, who happened to be Officer Carter Tiller, he related his story. Carter was disposed to assist him, but, as Market street is several miles in length and contains several hundred boarding-houses, many of which had been closed for the night, all that he could do was to place him on Market street, and advise him to continue the search until the lost one was found. Yesterday morning, the father of the young lady arrived in the city in search of his daughter, and during the day found his newly-made son-in-law standing on the levee, seriously meditating a plunge into the dark waters of the Ohio. He explained the situation to the old gentleman, and stated that he had searched all night long and all through the morning, but to no effect. He assured the old gentleman that he had legally married his daughter, and would never cease the search until she was found. He was confident that he would know the house if he could see it, and they agreed to go to the lower end of Market street and search the entire street. When last seen yesterday afternoon, they were trudging up Market street, closely scanning the houses on each side. It is to be hoped that the search was successful.

THE ARSON CASE.

Extent of Damage by the Burning of Haydon's Dry Goods Store—Postponement of the Examination of Michael Haydon.

The dry goods store of Haydon Bros. & Co., which was burned on the night previous, was yesterday in the possession of the police, who made a thorough examination. It was found that almost everything in the store had been saturated with coal oil and varnish. It was evident that the incendiary, after completing the saturating process, went into the second story, intending to set fire to it first and then touch off the lower story as he came out. The combustion of the coal oil was too quick for him, however, and the blaze spread so rapidly that he had to fly for his life, without time to stop on the lower floor. He ran out the back door and left without shutting it, evidently frightened at the deed he had done.

The fire could not have been in progress over five minutes before the alarm was given. The building was owned by Dr. Way, and was insured for $5,000 in the Ætna, of Hartford. The damage to the building will not exceed $1,000. The stock of goods in Haydon's store was badly damaged by fire, water and benzine, and will prove nearly a total loss. The value of the stock is variously estimated at from $40,000 to $60,000. It was insured as follows:

Liverpool, London and Globe	$16,000
Ætna, of Hartford, Connecticut	5,000
Western, of Louisville	5,000
German Security, of Louisville	5,000
Western, of Buffalo, New York	5,000
Fire and Marine, of Buffalo, N. Y.	3,000
Firemen's, of New York	3,000
Total	$45,000

The stock in the adjoining building on the west, occupied by Blum & Bro. as a dry goods store, was slightly damaged by water. The loss will not exceed $500, fully covered by insurance in home and Eastern companies. The stock of dry goods in the store of W. H. Andrews, on the east side of Haydon's, was damaged by water to the extent of $500, insured in Eastern companies.

Michael Haydon, the junior partner, who was arrested on suspicion of setting his store on fire, appeared before Justices Clement and Matlack yesterday for examination, but upon motion of the attorneys it was postponed till Wednesday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

This is the third fire which has occurred in that block of buildings within the last two years. That which occurred in the store of J. C. Wood is exactly identical with this one. The goods were all found saturated with coal oil, and Mr Miles, a nephew of the proprietor, was arrested on suspicion. After a full examination, however, he was honorably discharged.

Serious Accident.

Kyle Smith, son of Henry Smith, Esq., of this city, and a student at the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, was accidentally shot yesterday by one of his companions at the institute. The contents of the gun lodged in his head, and there is little or no hope of his recovery. The parents of the unfortunate youth went to Frankfort on the train last evening.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The City [illegible] was empty last night.

There were [illegible] in the city last week.

Stepping-stones are being laid down at the intersection of Fourth and Main streets.

The members of the County Levy Court will visit and examine the new jail Monday evening.

Conrad Pfeiffer, in the City Court yesterday, filed a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, was enlivened by a dog-fight yesterday afternoon. A saddle-colored cur was victorious.

Emma Ballard, for disorderly conduct, and Thomas Monaghan, for drunkenness besides, were arrested and put in jail yesterday.

Pat. Washington was fined $3 in the City Court yesterday, for drunkenness. Pat. says his father's no kin to the father of his country.

A boy living at 217 Campbell street, who wears a black hat with a feather in it, is lost. The name and size of the boy has not transpired.

Three persons, M. Treacy, Ann Treacy, and W. Stinson, were committed to jail by the U. S. Marshal yesterday, for illicit distilling in Allen county.

The proceeds of the Fenian ball at Masonic Temple on the night of the 17th will amount to nearly five hundred dollars over and above expenses.

The most gushing of all the organs yet is the one which serenaded Fourth and Jefferson last night. It is a double back-action affair, and toots at both ends.

Mayor Baxter yesterday furnished each of the city officials with an official notification of the passage of the ordinance fixing their office hours. This means that he expects them to comply.

"Morning Glory Waltz," by Jacob Doerr, is one of the latest pieces of music published. It is the talented young author's first composition, and is very pretty indeed. Chris. Haupt has included it in his repertoire.

In the list of real estate transfers, as published yesterday morning, the lot on Chestnut street, near Twenty-third, sold by Dr. Jas. Graves to Annie O'Shaughnessy, should have been 50 by 200 feet, instead of 200 by 200.

Mary Nolan, a young girl, while walking across the room at her residence yesterday with a large china dish in her hands, fell and cut [illegible] She was taken to St. Joseph's Infirmary for treatment.

A drunken man entered the Opera House during the matinee yesterday afternoon, with a cigar in his mouth. He was informed that smoking was prohibited in the building, but refused to discard the cigar, when he was ejected by Manager Bates.

Candidates for the various offices to be filled in August are already announcing themselves, and the canvass promises to be lively and spirited. We see that Mr. Jeff. Williams, a well-known and popular gentleman, is announced this morning as a candidate for Jailor.

About 8 o'clock last night two men became involved in a quarrel at the corner of Hancock and Walnut streets and drew pistols simultaneously and fired at each other. Both immediately fled in opposite directions. A hat was found near the spot with a bullet hole through the crown, and a lock of hair, evidently chipped off by the ball. The police are confident that the hat will lead to the detection of at least one of the parties.

About one o'clock this morning, Mr. W. M. Butler, of the firm of W. M. Butler & Co., at the corner of Third and Jefferson streets, was struck in the face with a glass from the hand of an unknown person, while entering the International Restaurant. The person who threw the glass remarked that "You insulted me last week; take that." The man was an entire stranger to Mr. B., who is entirely ignorant of any cause for the cowardly and unprovoked assault.

AMUSEMENTS.

Masonic Temple.

To-morrow evening Com. Foote and sister, with their troupe, will commence a series of entertainments, of which that of the following Wednesday evening will be the third and last of their present engagement. From the extended reputation which the Commodore enjoys, it is reasonable to expect that they will be seen and appreciated here.

Grand Concert.

A grand concert, given by a combination of the entire musical talent and the singing societies of this city, will be given to-morrow evening at the Weisiger Hall for the benefit of Mr. Carl Funke, one of our most eminent German teachers, who has been confined to his couch for a number of years.

Admirers of good music and singing, and persons inclined to charity, are offered a good chance to cultivate both.

Weisiger Hall.

The eminent physiologist and physiognomist, Dr. W. A. Payne, of St. Louis, author of three valuable books on the "Physical and Mental Nature of Man," commences a brief course of lectures at Weisiger Hall on Tuesday evening, March 22d. Dr. Payne is now ready to make thorough phrenological examinations of character and talents at the United States Hotel. Seats free to all on both Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

The Opera House.

"The Streets of New York" was performed yesterday afternoon to a fair house. In the evening "Nick of the Woods" and an afterpiece entitled "The Irish Emigrant" were rendered. The audience in the evening was larger than any of the week with the exception of that of Friday night, and was an enthusiastic one. The [illegible] Bloody Ground," and the Indians and pioneer characters of that time are faithfully portrayed. Mr. Stetson, as "Nick of the Woods," played with his usual spirit and care, as though he not only thoroughly comprehended the character but that he really felt that he was the original. Miss Minnie Monk and Annie Mortimer were also applauded for their acting. The afterpiece was particularly amusing. Miss Ada Monk as Polly Bobolink, and Mrs. F. R. Pierce, as Mrs. Grimgriskin, rendered the characters in a very acceptable manner. Mr. F. R. Pierce as Tim O'Brien, convulsed the audience with laughter. His brogue was not only good, but the contortions of his features were expressive of the character.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins, two very popular artists, commence an engagement to-morrow night, in the romantic patriotic Irish drama entitled "Trodden Down, or Under Two Flags," which was played by them eight successive weeks at Barney Williams' Broadway Theater in New York.

Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.

At the regular election for directors of this institution the following gentlemen were chosen: Phil. D. Barbour, L. M. Paine, E. D. Standiford, U. Thomas, James P. Beard, John C. Webb, W. L. Murphy, A. C. Wheeler, John P. Smith and N. Arterburn.

At a meeting of the new directory Dr. E. D. Standiford was unanimously elected President, to succeed the late I. B. O'Bannon, and R. S. Veech, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Secretary and Cashier.

The Farmers' and Drovers' Bank has been a well-officered and judiciously managed institution, and under the auspices of its efficient and energetic new President it will continue to grow rapidly both in business and public favor. It certainly has, considering the time of its organization, secured the confidence of the people to a remarkable degree, as evidenced by its growing deposits.

Religious Revival.

The protracted meeting, which has been in progress at Twelfth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, since Sunday, the 13th inst., notwithstanding the inclement weather which prevailed during the early part of the week, has steadily grown in interest and power. On Friday night the house was crowded. A large number of seekers of religion were at the altar, quite a number of conversions have taken place, and additions to the church are reported. The Rev. Dr. C. C. Mayhew, of Nashville, has preached every evening during the week except Saturday, and will conduct the services to-day, morning and evening. Under the pastoral charge of the Rev. J. S. Scobee there have been during the present conference year more than one hundred additions to the Twelfth-street church, and the gracious work of the Lord is still going forward. The meeting, it is expected, will continue during the present week.

Free Trade League.

A meeting of citizens was held last night for the purpose of forming a free trade league. The preliminary steps were taken, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the Board of Trade Rooms next Saturday, when the organization will be perfected. On the 2d Tuesday in April Mr. Blanchard, of New York, and others, will deliver addresses at the Court-house upon the subject of free trade.

JEWELRY.

An Old Firm Changed and Removed to Elegant New Quarters.

The jewelry firm known in this city so long and so favorably as Cook, Goodman, & Co., and whose place of business was on Third street, between Jefferson and Green, has lately undergone some changes, both in name and locality, which should be known by their numerous customers and the public generally. They have fitted up the elegant store, number 153 Fourth street, near Green, in the McDowell block, in the most superb style, and with a degree of taste that is actually refreshing, and have removed their establishment to that place. They have also purchased the entire interest of S. Goodman, deceased, and the house will hereafter be known under the firm name of Cook & Sloss. In their new store they will have greater facilities for the display of their large and superior stock. The house contains over one hundred feet of fine French plate show cases, in which are exhibited watches of the most exquisite workmanship, of the best material, and in great variety—the elegant Guillaume, celebrated all over the world as one of the finest watches yet made, and all grades of Swiss, English, and American, from the most chaste and petite watch made for the ladies to the massive hunting case for gentlemen, jewelry of every sort and description, diamonds, corals, pearls, and all other precious stones, the most beautiful silver and plated ware, and the finest of opera-glasses, eye-glasses and spectacles. They have also on exhibition a good assortment of superb French clocks imported directly from Paris by themselves, the largest and most charming music-boxes, which are delightful ornaments, and, indeed, they have, in overflowing abundance, everything that goes toward the fitting up of a first-class jewelry establishment. They will continue to devote much time and attention to optical instruments, in which department spectacles and other aids to the sight will be a specialty.

Messrs. Cook & Sloss are enterprising gentlemen, and have a life-long experience in their line, which gives an assurance that what they offer to the public is exactly what it is represented to be. A call at their magnificent establishment would well repay the time occupied, as it contains beauties and novelties too many to express. The house will be opened on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

CITY FEATURES.

Any One Can See

The finest assortment of hats ever offered to a retail trade for men's, boys' and children's wear, at the fashionable hattery, Hat Inge & Lewis' Hats, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ N. B.—Call and be convinced of the truthfulness of this assertion. H. & L.

Dining Saloon.

As Louisville has for the last three years been somewhat humbugged by different parties opening places of this kind "who can't keep a hotel," Mr. C. L. Boultier, proprietor of the Louisville Dining Saloon, No. 114 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, calls the attention of the public to the fact that he was the first to open a house here of the kind, all the rest in trying to do business on his plan having failed, and until others start up to fail like the rest, stands alone in the business, and is looked upon as a long-needed, reliable and established institution of Louisville, which goes to show that it is conducted in such a way as to be profitable to the proprietor as well as to the customer, furnishing as good fare as any first-class hotel. $4 50 per week for regular board, or 21 meal tickets for $5 00, good for any meal. You can eat one meal a day or one meal a week, and pay no more than though you took three meals a day regularly. Such terms as these cannot be found in any other city, and but for the thorough knowledge and the strictest attention to business, Mr. Boultier would not be able to offer such inducements. Kindly thanking his friends and the public for their confidence and very liberal patronage, he hopes by a continuance of integrity and close attention to merit a continuance of the same.

Premium Carriages.

Last year the first premiums were awarded to Mr. Wm. Ruby, of this city, at the Kentucky and Tennessee State Fairs, for the best carriages and buggies. He makes a specialty of light carriages, rockaways, and buggies, and guarantees all his work. For durability, elegance of style and finish, his work is unsurpassed. Those in need of a splendid vehicle should examine his stock.

The Business Educator.

The first number of this new monthly will be ready for issue in a few days. Although the organ of the Bryant & Stratton Business College, a large portion of the paper will be devoted to choice literature and the discussion of topics of educational and commercial interest. Messrs. Carson and Warr desire to circulate 20,000 copies through the Southern States.

The Greatest Wonder of the Times

[illegible] have the latest Broadway and Fifth avenue silk hats manufactured to order, for $4 50 at retail, equal to any sold in this city for $8 and $9, at Charles Kelly's new silk hat manufactory, [illegible]

☞ A large collection of fine watches diamonds and jewelry, as coral flowers, cupids' heads, pearls, stone cameos, garnet and pearls, amethyst and pearl, enameled, fringed, chased, onyx, and jet, &c, to which Kitts & Werne extend a cordial invitation to all for an inspection.

☞ The entire trade and every man and woman like is the best in the world. Green & Green will use this exclusively hereafter for their "Standard Shirt, at $3." They have a beautiful stock of fancy and embroidered bosoms for parties and weddings, at the old stand, 130 Main street. are aware that the 'New York Mills' shirting muslin.

Our Young Gents' Silk Hat

Is an improvement on the Broadway style and a novelty in this market. Hastings & Lewis, manufacturers, Main, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Kitts & Werne have for sale one of the finest diamond sets ever offered in the Southwest —value, $10 000—all desirous of seeing a magnificent set of jewelry are invited to call.

Dressmaking.

Mrs. Leisson, 269 West Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth, has just received all the new spring styles, and will be glad to fill orders for dressmaking in all its branches on the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates.

Patronize the Blind.

Golladay, the blind man, will have his next drawing at Bowling Green, March 28. Capital prize, $1,000. Tickets only $1; six for $5, at W. Scott Glore's Book Store, corner Third and Jefferson streets.

☞ Fancy pieces of silver, suitable for bridal gifts, can be found at Kitts & Werne's, 120 Main street, who have one of the largest, richest, and most varied stocks in the city.

Grand Spring Opening.

Mr. Isador Bronner has just returned from New York with the finest stock of millinery goods ever offered in this market, to which the attention of our lady readers is especially called.

Real Estate Auction.

Morris, Southwick & Co. sell at their exchange, on Tuesday next, a large quantity of exceedingly desirable real estate. See particulars in auction column.

☞ Rubber gloves, for housework, gardening and bleaching purposes at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry, 116 Main street.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—142 Main street.

☞ The newest designs of tea sets, urns, ice pitchers, waiters, baskets, castors, fruit stands, epergnes, tureens, &c., and plated of extra quality at Kitts & Werne's, 120 Main street.

☞ Those who wish to purchase substantial [illegible] cannot fail to prove satisfactory, should refer to the advertisement of Mr. Ruby and take a look through his well-stocked establishment.

☞ Those in want of bargains in dry goods should not miss a visit to Andrews' to-morrow. Besides his immense stock of new spring goods, he will sell the articles damaged by the fire next door Friday night, at a great sacrifice.

☞ Platt will open his new stock Tuesday morning. It is new, fresh and choice. He is ready to take orders for his fine shirts at any time. He will be found at the corner of Fourth and Main, opposite National Hotel.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Ladies' sun umbrellas, also a large assortment of silk, alpaca and gingham umbrellas, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, 116 Main street.

Auction Sale

of fancy goods, Monday, March 21, by S. T. Moore & Co. Everybody invited. See auction column.

☞ See Magill Bro.'s advertisement. Their entire stock was purchased since the great decline in gold.

☞ A large assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's satchels, just received, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, 116 Main street.

☞ Snakes! Snakes!! Snakes!!! at Sues' Varieties.

☞ Get the best—Webster takes them. 85 Fourth street.

☞ Rubber jewelry, jet and imitation jewelry, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, 116 Main street.

Trade Palace.

The most extensive and beautiful stock of gentlemen's spring and summer furnishing goods in the country can be found at Neal's Trade Palace, as Mr. Neal has just returned from New York, where he has purchased all the latest novelties in gents' neck wear, the most beautiful line of ties, bows, scarfs, etc.; half-hose, all kinds and qualities; underwear, silk, lisle thread, India gauze, linen, jeans, and Angola flannel, handkerchiefs of every kind; a complete line of collars, and the best fitting shirts in the world.

P. S.—Just received the finest stock of cloths, cassimeres and vesting, for the merchant tailoring department that is imported in this country, and cut by one of the most practical cutters. Please drop in and examine the stock, Masonic Hall, corner Fourth and Jefferson.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞ The best (from life-size portraits down to the smallest) picture is made at 58 Main, below Second street. J. C. Elrod's old gallery removed. Prices reduced. Two splendid skylights.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

Santonin the Active Principle of the Semen Contra.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges is made of pure sugar and pure santonin. This is a safe, agreeable and efficient remedy for worms, santonin being the active principle of the semen contra, the well-known officinal vermifuge. All the popular worm candies of the day depend for their efficacy upon the amount of santonin they contain, but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity, and very often again in combination with other elements unknown to the physician, and often hazardous in their nature. The only merit claimed for these lozenges is the ascertained purity of the ingredients and its thorough and careful distribution, so that each lozenge contains its exact portion of santonin. The materials have been so compounded that the lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are made of wood, and are entirely impervious to moisture from any atmosphere. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed by all intelligent physicians.

TESTIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN.

Newburg, Ind.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin. J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

The Female High School.

A committee of the School Board has provided room in a dwelling near the Female High School for the instruction of those girls—about sixty in number—who entered the school at the examination in February. They will be under the tuition of the faculty of the school, and an effort will be made to prepare them for examination to enter the second-year class. The High School committee, by direction of the Board of Trustees, has added another teacher to the number already employed. It is expected that the building will be ready for the reception of the pupils some time during the present week.

OUR CHARITIES.

The Christian Association of the Women of Louisville.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Among the various efforts being made for the amelioration of the condition of the poor in our midst, there is not a single one, perhaps, which aims so directly at the relief of those most needing it, and which gives promise of such good results as the one above named, and which is now engaging the attention of many of the noble and generous-hearted ladies of our city.

The want of appropriate means of finding out who are in need of help, and of some practicable way in which to give it, is often seriously felt by our benevolently inclined citizens. Many persons suffer because their wants are not known to those who could, and gladly would, aid them, while many others have the cold shoulder practically turned to them, because there is no way in which a warm heart can exercise its generous impulses in their behalf.

In view of these wants, the ladies of Louisville have recently organized an association, under the name of the Christian Association of the Women of Louisville, the constitution of which will be found in this morning's paper—to which attention is particularly invited—where the objects, purposes, and plans of the organization are well set out. It is proposed to establish a "home" in some eligible part of the city, to be under the control of a matron, which will be the center of a systematic plan of extending relief to poor, struggling women who may have to battle against poverty and adversity, and who, without assistance and encouragement, would suffer for the want of the necessaries of life, or perhaps be driven by the hardness of their lot to abandon a life of virtue to enter upon a career of shame. This home will be so furnished and provided that it will afford a temporary retreat, at a very moderate rate of board, to industrious workingwomen, who may be seeking employment and are unable to pay the high price for living at the ordinary boarding-houses.

Here the poor woman, whom misfortune has driven to appeal to the charitable for assistance, may find shelter and food until her wants can be otherwise provided for.

Here all those really needing assistance can make their wants known and, their cases will be investigated by the committee of the association, and here the affluent can learn who have claims upon them for charity.

The home, as well as the association itself, will be under the general management of a board of managers—all ladies—elected annually by the members of the association, in which board all the different religious denominations will be represented. In this movement there is no element of sectarianism, but the actuating principle is a broad, generous, liberal philanthropy, called forth by a pressing want of the times. It is a practical effort [illegible] own sex.

The movement is one which appeals to the sympathies of all. Every one can recall in his own experience instances of the character of suffering and want which this truly benevolent enterprise proposes to look after.

Already since these noble women have entered upon this work of benevolence a number of the most necessitous cases have come under their observation, which have aroused their sympathies and stimulated their zeal in the cause in the highest degree.

The movement should meet with the generous support of all our citizens, both in the way of contributions and of personal influence.

For the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the association, a public meeting will be held in the small hall of the Masonic Temple on the 28th day of this month, at 8 o'clock p. m., at which meeting it is hoped all the friends of the movement will be present.

A united effort at this time in this behalf will be productive of much and lasting good.

Constitution of the Christian Association of the Women of Louisville.

We, the undersigned, women of Louisville, actuated by motives of Christian philanthropy, associate ourselves together on the broad platform of One in Christ, for the exhibition of practical love toward our sex, and for the furtherance of this object do adopt the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This association shall be called the "Christian Association of the Women of Louisville."

ARTICLE II.

The object of this association shall be the establishment of a temporary home for women, especially young women dependent upon their own exertions for support, where provision shall be made for their physical, mental and spiritual welfare.

ARTICLE III.

This Association shall not be regarded as a retreat for the infirm, nor wholly as a charity, but one in which Christian philanthropy shall give aid to the worthy, protection to the virtuous, encouragement to the despondent and nursing to the sick.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. Any woman of good moral character may become a member of this Association by paying two dollars ($2.00) annually, or a life member by paying twenty-five dollars ($25.00) at any one time.

Sec. 2. Any gentleman may become an associate member by paying two dollars ($2.00) annually, or a life member by paying twenty-five dollars ($25.00) at any one time.

ARTICLE V.

The Board of Managers shall consist of thirty members of the Association. Each denomination of Christians connected with said Association shall be represented by at least two members in the Board. The officers of this Association shall consist of one President, six Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and two Treasurers. The managers and officers shall be elected as hereinafter prescribed.

ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1. The annual meeting of the Association shall be held on the first Monday in December, for the election of a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and transaction of other business; the Association shall also hold a meeting quarterly.

On the second Monday in December the newly elected Board of Managers shall meet for the election of officers.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers to appoint the various committees necessary for the Association, and it shall be competent for them to make all rules, regulations and by-laws, which in their judgment shall be deemed proper and necessary to carry into full effect the purpose of said Association.

Sec. 4. Special meetings may be called at the request of any five managers, or whenever the President may direct.

ARTICLE VII.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of the Association, and six members a quorum of the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VIII.

Sec. 1. There shall be a Board of Trustees, consisting of the seven gentlemen named as corporators in the Charter, viz: A. D. Hunt, W. F. Barrett, John M. Harlan, [illegible] M. Sherley, Robert Snyder, C. G. Smith, and Dr. Burton. Any vacancy which may occur in said Board of Trustees shall be filled by the Board of Managers.

Sec. 2. It shall be the right of said Board of Trustees to take and hold by gift, purchase, or devise such real estate or other property as may be necessary for the purposes of said Association.

ARTICLE IX.

The pastors of the different churches represented in the Association will constitute a Visiting Committee, ex officio.

ARTICLE X.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at an annual meeting, or at a meeting called for the purpose.

N. B.—Any donation or subscription will be gratefully received by the Association, and may be sent to the Treasurer, northeast corner of Third and Chestnut.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending March 19, 1870:

HEALTH OFFICE, }
LOUISVILLE, March 19, 1870. }

Bronchitis	2	Nephritis acute	1
Cancer	1	Old Age	1
Consumption	6	Pneumonia	6
Convulsion	1	Premature birth	1
Croup	1	Still-born	3
Enteritis	1	Small-pox	1
Gun-shot wound	1	Trismus	1
Intus. of bowels	2	Typhoid fever	1
Meningitis	1	Unknown	5

Total ... 39

SEX.

Male	21	Female	18

COLOR.

White	26	Black	13

AGE.

Under 3 years	15	3 to 8 years	2
8 to 10 years	0	10 to 20 years	4
20 to 30 years	7	30 to 40 years	4
40 to 50 years	3	50 to 60 years	1
60 to 70 years	0	70 and over	3

NATIVITY.

America	31	Germany	4
Ireland	2	France	1
Prussia	1		

Without medical attention ... 8

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, March 19, 1870.

The following cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct were disposed of:

Michael Galvin and John Lynn, fined $5 each and held in $100 for 30 days; Jno. McDonough, fined $3; Pat. Washington, fined $3 and held in $100 for 30 days; Edward Sales, discharged; Ellen Murphy, fined $3; John Nichols, continued till Monday.

Emma Ballard, disorderly conduct; $100 to be of good behavior for three months.

Richard Jones, vagrancy; discharged.

Isaac Ballard, abuse of family; $100 bond to answer.

Michael McElroy, abuse of family; $200 bond to be of good behavior for two months.

[For the Courier-Journal.]

Donations to the Baptist Orphans' Home.

A lady in Glasgow, Kentucky, $1 00; Platt & Allen, eight pairs shoes; Mrs. Matt. Neill, lot of books; Mitchell, Kritt, Bush and Gregory, meat; Mrs. Shrader, one blanket; Society of the Chestnut Street Baptist Church, 1½ dozen spools of cotton; Mrs. Meany, half bushel dried fruit; Anonymous, 71 yards calico; Mrs. A. S. Woodruff, 24 yards poplin; Mrs. E. A. Allen, 5 pounds black tea.

MRS A. PETER, President.
M. A. HEGAN, Cor. Sec'y.

The Canvass for Jailer

waxes warm. We see that Capt. David Martin is in the field, and supported by many warm friends. Let us hear from you, gentlemen.

Cupid Among the Shakers.

[From the Lexington Gazette, March 19.]

Great consternation was created on Thursday in the usually peaceful village of Rose Hill, where our Shaker friends pursue their happy avocations. Among the denizens of this prosperous community were a young man by the name of John Boyd and a maiden called Sarah McCold, and it seems that, under their quiet and apparently cold exterior, they cherished an un-Shakerlike attachment for each other, and on Thursday, to the horror of the brotherhood, they sloped. They went to the town of Nicholasville, and, having put up at the Veranda Hotel, called in the Rev. Mr. Hunt, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony before a numerous company, among whom was our informant, Capt. Wm. Harlan, of Tennessee. As they stood before the reverend divine, he with broad-brim in hand, and with the long blue home-spun coat peculiar to the brotherhood from which he had fled, and she "in simplest habit clad," they were not an uninteresting couple. Even her horrible costume, as the female spectators regarded it, could not disguise the beauty of the bride, for she was fresh and fair, and the groom was happy as man could be. The citizens of Nicholasville showed every hospitality to the fugitives, and they will doubtless find a home and employment among friends who will be more tolerant of their love than the authorities of Rose Hill.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 19—P. M.

[illegible]

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans ... [illegible]	[illegible]
Specie ... [illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation ... [illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits ... [illegible]	[illegible]
Legal-tenders ... [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] New York County Bank, but the certification was [illegible]

[illegible]

Sterling firmer at 108¾.

The Gold market was strong and active during the morning [illegible] but closed dull and steady. Opened at 111⅞, advanced to 112¼, fell to 112⅛, and closed at 112¼. The carrying rates were [illegible] per cent.

The gold clearances to-day were [illegible] and the week's [illegible]

Government bonds are dull and lower, closing barely steady.

Coupons '81	[illegible]	Coupons '65	[illegible]
'62	[illegible]	'67	[illegible]
'64	[illegible]	Ten-forties	[illegible]
Coupons '65	[illegible]	Currency 6's	[illegible]

State securities are firm.

Missouri 6's	[illegible]	New N Carolinas	[illegible]
Old Tenn.	[illegible]	Louisiana 6's	[illegible]
New Tenn.	[illegible]	Louisiana, new	[illegible]
Old Virginia	[illegible]	Louisiana levee 6's	[illegible]
New Virginia	[illegible]	Louisiana 8's	[illegible]
Georgia 6's	[illegible]	Alabama 8's	[illegible]
Do 7's	[illegible]	Alabama 5's	[illegible]
Old N Carolinas	[illegible]		

Railroads are firmer, though quiet. Miscellaneous and express stocks are dull.

The following were the closing [illegible] prices:

Canton	[illegible]	Pittsburg	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Adams Ex	[illegible]	To. & Wabash	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Amer. Ex	[illegible]	Ft Wayne	[illegible]
U. S. Ex	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Merchants' Ex	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
N. Y. C. scrip	[illegible] ex div	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	Ohio and Mis	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	New Jersey C	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	Dubuque	[illegible]
Michigan Cen'l	[illegible]	C. C. and I. C	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	C. C. & C	[illegible]
Illinois Cen'l	[illegible]		

Copper at Boston—Calumet —; Copper Falls 6; Franklin 6; Hecla 90; Quincy 17.

Sub-treasury balance, gold	[illegible]
Currency	[illegible]
General balance	[illegible]
Cancelled gold certificates [illegible] Washington	[illegible]

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	[illegible]
General merchandise	[illegible]

NEW YORK, March 19.—Cotton market opened steady and closed quiet, with sales of 2,300 bales at 23¼c for middling uplands. Receipts of flour 2,[illegible] bbls; market in heavy but unchanged; sales of [illegible] bbls at $4 90@5 25 for superfine State and Western; [illegible] for extra State; [illegible] for extra Western; [illegible] for good to choice white wheat extra; [illegible] for round-hoop Ohio; [illegible] for extra St. Louis, and [illegible] for good to choice do; including [illegible] low grades of extra to arrive. [illegible] Rye flour quiet, with sales of [illegible] bbls at [illegible]. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky firmer, with sales of 600 bbls at [illegible] for Western free and [illegible] for patent. Receipts of wheat 19,[illegible] bush; the market is slightly in favor of buyers; sales of [illegible] bush at [illegible] for rejected No 2 spring; $1 [illegible] for No 2 spring; [illegible] for winter red and amber Western; [illegible] for white Canada. Rye quiet. Barley quiet, with sales of [illegible] bush Canada West at [illegible] the latter for day Quints. Barley malt dull. [illegible] Corn [illegible] for new mixed Western; [illegible] for old Western; [illegible] for yellow Jersey. Receipts of oats [illegible] bush; the market opened active with a speculative demand and closed dull, with sales of [illegible] bush at [illegible] for Western in store and afloat; [illegible] for Ohio and State. [illegible] Coffee active. Sugar [illegible] Molasses dull. Hops quiet. Petroleum dull at [illegible] for crude, and [illegible] for refined. Coal quiet. Wool without decided change. [illegible] Leather steady. Linseed oil dull. Pork quiet, with sales of [illegible] bbls at [illegible] for new mess; [illegible] for prime mess, and [illegible] for old mess, [illegible] seller April, at [illegible]. Beef steady; sales of [illegible] bbls at [illegible] for new plain mess, and [illegible] for new extra mess. Tierce beef [illegible] sales of [illegible] tierces at [illegible] for prime mess, and [illegible] for India mess. [illegible] for new. Cut meats are steady; sales of [illegible] packages at [illegible] for pickled shoulders, and [illegible] for hams. Middles quiet, with sales of [illegible] boxes at [illegible] for Cumberland cut, and 14½c for long clear. Lard heavy and drooping; sales of [illegible] tierces at [illegible] for old, and [illegible] for prime rendered. [illegible] Butter steady at [illegible] for Ohio. Cheese quiet at [illegible]. Freights to Liverpool dull and unchanged. Metals: Ingot copper quiet at [illegible]; [illegible] Baltimore and Lake Superior. Pig iron quiet and steady at [illegible] for Scotch, and [illegible] for American. Bar iron quiet and dropping at [illegible] for refined English and American. Nails firm at [illegible]. Tin [illegible] Lead quiet at [illegible] for cut, [illegible] for clinch and [illegible] for horse shoe.

Later—Flour closed dull and unchanged. Wheat is dull and heavy at [illegible] for No 2 spring, and [illegible] for winter red and amber Western, [illegible] Rye dull. Oats dull at [illegible] in store and [illegible] afloat for Western, and [illegible] for Ohio. Corn quiet and steady at [illegible] for sound new mixed Western. Pork dull at [illegible] for new mess. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats in moderate demand. Bacon nominally unchanged. Lard dull at [illegible] for good to prime steam. Eggs [illegible]

DRY GOODS—The market is active with more steadiness manifested in the prices of cotton goods, influenced by a reaction in the price of the raw material and gray cloths, yet quotations are still a little irregular for printed calicos and plain brown. Heavy [illegible] Atlantic A [illegible]; New Market A at [illegible]; Lincoln 8; [illegible] beautiful muslin is offered at [illegible]. Gardner prints will be offered on Monday at [illegible]; Granite prints at [illegible]; Sprague [illegible]. Amoskeag A [illegible] Warrenton [illegible]. Brown drills are disposed of at [illegible] for leading makes. Canton flannels are selling at a concession; Amoskeag [illegible] Ellerton C [illegible] Brooks' spool cotton, soft finish thread, is steady and in good request at [illegible]. Spring Balmoral skirts are active at [illegible] per dozen, as to quality. Bright's tapestry carpets are down to [illegible]; Hartford 3-ply to $1 50, and medium superfine to $1.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Eastern exchange unchanged. Flour very quiet at [illegible] for spring extras. Wheat quiet at [illegible] for No 1 and [illegible] for No 2, closing at [illegible]. Oats afternoon [illegible] for No 2. Corn quiet and firmer at [illegible] for No 2 and [illegible] for rejected, closing at the outside rate. Oats firmer; sales No 2 at [illegible], closing at outside rate. Rye steady [illegible] for No 1 [illegible] for No 2. Barley nominal at [illegible]. High wines at [illegible] for wood and [illegible] for iron-bound. Provisions quiet; mess pork [illegible]; lard [illegible]. Dry-salted shoulders [illegible]. Live hogs active at [illegible] for fair to good. Cattle active and a shade firmer at [illegible] for common to extra choice; [illegible] for common cows to extra prime shipping steers. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,400 bbls of flour, [illegible] bush wheat, [illegible] bush corn, 9,000 bush oats, [illegible] bush rye, [illegible] bush barley, 4,[illegible] head hogs. Shipments: 4,300 bbls flour, [illegible] bush wheat, [illegible] bush [illegible], [illegible] bush rye, [illegible] bush oats, [illegible] barley, 3,[illegible] head hogs.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—Cotton quiet but firm at [illegible]. Hemp dull and unchanged. Flour very dull; fall superfine $3 [illegible]; extra $4 [illegible]; double extra $4 [illegible]; triple extra $[illegible]; choice and fancy [illegible] and higher. [illegible] other grades are unchanged. No spring [illegible] choice $1 [illegible]. Corn firm at [illegible] for sound; mixed and yellow [illegible] for white. Oats firm at [illegible]. Barley and rye [illegible] Whisky [illegible] [illegible] Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions in good demand and firmer: mess pork [illegible], the latter for heavy. Dry-salt meats jobbing lots [illegible] for shoulders, and [illegible] for clear sides. Bacon quiet at [illegible] for shoulders; [illegible] for clear rib and [illegible] for clear sides. Lard nominal at [illegible]. Cattle firmer at [illegible] for common to choice. Hogs easy at [illegible]. Receipts of flour 1,400 bbls, wheat 6,[illegible] bush, corn 6,900 bush, oats 4,[illegible] bush, hogs 130 head.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—Flour steady; extra $4 [illegible]; Western family $[illegible]. Wheat dull; winter red $1 [illegible]. Other grain nominally unchanged. Cotton quiet but firm at [illegible] for middling. Tobacco, no sales. Whisky firmer with sales at [illegible] for wooden-bound. Provisions are quiet, although there is a better feeling on the part of holders; mess pork held at $[illegible]. Bulk meats held at [illegible] for shoulders loose; sides [illegible] and 14c for rib, clear rib and clear, all loose. Bacon shoulders [illegible], sides [illegible] for clear rib and [illegible] for clear sides, all packed. Lard held at [illegible] for steam and kettle rendered. Groceries unchanged. Eggs quiet at [illegible]. Butter unchanged. Oils dull and unchanged. Gold, 112 buying. Exchange at par selling.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—Cotton strong; middling [illegible]. Receipts 1,[illegible] bales; exports [illegible] bales; sales [illegible] bales. Flour unchanged. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Bran [illegible]. Hay lower at [illegible]. Bacon [illegible]; hams [illegible]. Lard, tier [illegible]. Sugar dull; prime [illegible]. Molasses dull; reboiled [illegible]. Whisky [illegible]. Coffee unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Flour inactive; spring wheat extra family [illegible]. Wheat unchanged; red $1 [illegible]. Rye [illegible]. Corn in good demand; yellow [illegible] in cars and [illegible] afloat. Oats unchanged. Petroleum dull; crude 19c and refined [illegible]. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull at [illegible].

BALTIMORE, March 19.—Flour dull and medium grades [illegible]; Western superfine $4 [illegible]. Corn quiet; white [illegible]; yellow [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Rye [illegible]. Provisions unchanged. Whisky steady at [illegible]; stock scarce.

MEMPHIS, March 19.—Cotton quiet and firm at [illegible]; receipts [illegible] bales; exports [illegible] bales. Flour quiet; superfine [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Hay [illegible]. Bran [illegible]. Provisions unchanged. Whisky steady at [illegible]. Mess pork $[illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Bulk shoulders 11c, and sides 15c.

NASHVILLE, March 19.—Cotton dull and declining; low middling 20c; good ordinary 18c. Stock on hand 3,300 bales.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

Engagement for six nights only of the charming Southern actress and eminent comedian,

ROSE AND HARRY

WATKINS.

MONDAY EVENING, March 21, 1870, production of the great drama,

TRODDEN DOWN,

Or, Under Two Flags.

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY.

☞ Remember, this engagement lasts for six nights only. Secure your seats in advance.

Tuesday Evening, March 22, Wednesday Evening, March 23,

TWO FREE LECTURES

AT WEISIGER HALL

ON HUMAN NATURE

BY

DR. PAYNE,

OF ST. LOUIS,

Author of "Bird's-Eye View of Man," Phrenology, Physiology, and Physiognomy combined, now ready at the United States Hotel to give full written, verbal, or chart reports of character and talents.

Masonic Temple

COM. FOOTE AND SISTER,

With their Troupe, will give their

GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, March 21, 22, and 23.

The Lilliputians will appear in [illegible] different characters [illegible] Fancy Dancing, [illegible] They are assisted by a troupe of star artistes in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Admission 50 cts; children 25 cts.
Doors open at 7—commence at 8. mh15 6t

ROLLER SKATING

AT THE RINK!

TUESDAY and Saturday nights from 7 to 10; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons from 2 to 5; and Saturday morning from 9 to 12. [illegible]

New Goods—New Goods!

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

Direct Importers of French and English and Dealers in American

PAPER HANGINGS.

LARGEST STOCK!

CHOICEST SELECTION!

LOWEST PRICES!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

68 Main St., bet. Second & Third.

mh18 d&f-4thp

AUCTION SALES.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Morris, Southwick & Co.,

Will sell at their

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

IMPROVED.

Walnut Street—That well located frame cottage house No. 260 Walnut street, between Seventh and Eighth, south side. Lot 35x120 to an alley; 5 rooms, hall, side entrance, cellar, &c. This is one of the most desirable locations in the city. Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years with interest and lien.

Magazine Street—That desirable two-story brick dwelling No 267 Magazine street, bet. Thirteenth and Fourteenth, north side; 7 rooms and hall, well arranged, cistern, cellar, &c., metal roof, and everything in good order. Lot 24x200 to an alley. One-third cash, balance in one and two years with interest and lien.

Eighth Street near Main—The two-story brick house No. 32 Eighth street, between Main and Market, west side, adjoining the tobacco warehouse, three rooms and attic, cottage on the rear. Lot 21 feet 10 inches by 150. Desirable for business purposes.

BUILDING LOTS.

Broadway—160x300 deep on the northeast corner of Broadway and Twentieth street. The especial attention of speculators is called to this property.

Walnut Street—50x161 to an alley on the south side of Walnut street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, beginning 240 feet west of Twenty-first street, a very desirable building lot.

Buyers, examine this property before day of sale—make up your minds what you want and what you are willing to give.

Our regular Saturday sales will be discontinued for the present on account of our inability to obtain sufficient desirable property to have two sales a week.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.
mh18

EXECUTORS' SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE,

AT AUCTION.

IN conformity with the will of the late Samuel L. Nock, deceased, we will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, 27 lots, situated on Eleventh, Twelfth, and Delaware streets. This is a good opportunity to get a home cheap, as the property will positively be sold to the highest bidder. Terms—One-fourth cash; balance in 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest.

SAMUEL L. NOCK, JR.,
A. W. KAYE,
Executors of Samuel L. Nock, deceased.
PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers. mh18

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Large Sales This Week.

1,000 Lots of Dry Goods,

AT AUCTION.

Alpacas, Lusters, Linens, Prints, Cassimeres, Jeans, Ginghams, Umbrellas, Quilts, Crash, Carpets, Hats, Toweling, Notions, &c. Also, at 10 o'clock, 5 rolls of Carpets and 1 bale Cotton Yarn. At 11 o'clock, 150 lots Clothing.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23,

Extra large assortment of Women's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, in Goat, Calf, Buff, Serge and split work; also, 50 cases extra Kip Brogans, 25 cases Men's Assorted Calf Boots.

Buyers in the distance will find many goods suitable to their wants, and will find these sales worthy their attention.

FRIDAY—Large sale of Dry Goods.
mh20 S. G. HENRY, Auctioneer.

Special Three Days' Auction Sales.

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, March 22, at 9½ A. M., the largest stock of Boots and Shoes offered this season, embracing men's, boys' and youths' [illegible] selected for [illegible] men's, boys' and youths' wear. Also special attention is called to late arrivals ladies', misses' and children's [illegible] made goods of prime quality; [illegible]

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 23 and 24, at 9½ A. M., large sales of staple and Fancy Dry Goods, [illegible] comprising bl'ched cottons, ticks, prints, ginghams, black alpacas, percales, jaconets, [illegible] cassimeres, tweeds, jeans, [illegible] crash, towels, [illegible] Linens, [illegible] hosiery, table cutlery; also large lines Ready-made Clothing in great variety, fine Brass, Fur and Wool Hats, Carpets, &c., &c.

Terms cash.
mh20 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY J. G. McNETT.

At the Great Auction Bazar, 140 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

ON MONDAY MORNING, March 21, at 10 o'clock, will sell a general assortment of new and second-hand household goods, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, spring and other mattresses, feather beds, tables, chairs, pictures, clocks, watches, sewing machines, piano-fortes, &c. Also, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, a large collection of miscellaneous books, stationery, &c. Also, one piano-forte (N. Glenn & Co., makers, New York,) cost $500.

Terms cash.
mh20 J. G. McNETT, Auctioneer.

Drug Store for Sale!

BY J. G. McNETT & CO.

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 21, at 2 o'clock, will sell on the premises, No. 412 High street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, the entire contents of drug store, containing drugs and medicines, surgical instruments, and everything appertaining to a first-class drug store. Terms cash.
mh20 J. G. McNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION PRICES.

I WILL commence selling on MONDAY next, at auction prices, less 10 per cent., a large stock of good FURNITURE, consisting of fine bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, spring and other mattresses, tables, chairs and in fact everything usually wanted in housekeeping, for less than it can be sold for in the city. Will continue from day to day until all is closed out. Having determined to go into the manufacturing business, I must close out my stock at No. 12 East Market, between First and Brook.
J. B. DEEN.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, March 28, 1870, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell a very desirable business lot, with brick house thereon, situated on the north side of Jefferson, bet. First and Brook. Lot 31½x210. Terms at sale.
mh20 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

Household Furniture at Auction.

ON TUESDAY, March 22, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., we will sell the household furniture at a private residence on First street, between Chestnut and Gray streets.
mh20 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.

$25,000 Worth of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Satchels, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

THE ENTIRE STOCK of J. SHAUBLIN, No. 165½ Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, commencing MONDAY, March 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2½ o'clock P. M., continuing from day to day until the entire stock is closed out. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. All persons, especially ladies, invited.

Sale positive, as the party is declining business. Fixtures for sale and store for rent.
Terms cash. mh17

The Unclaimed Packages of the American Express Company

AT AUCTION

BY WHARTON & CO.,

No. 89 Market st., between Third and Fourth.

BY order of the Superintendent of the American Express Co., we will sell, on MONDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, about 300 packages and trunks of unclaimed baggage and packages to pay charges. Terms cash. WHARTON, Auctioneer.
D. E. FOLSOM, Agent. mh18 6t

BY J. G. McNETT & CO.

ON MONDAY, March 21, at 10 o'clock, at the private dwelling house No. 869 Main street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, a large and general assortment of household goods, viz: Parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, carpets, pictures, oil-cloth, crockery, glass and queensware, together with the kitchen furniture, &c.; first-premium piano-forte (Conrad Baker, maker, Philadelphia); also, one Empire sewing machine No. 2, used but a few weeks.

☞ Sale positive, terms cash, and goods to be removed immediately after sale.
mh18 J. G. McNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

A. G. HODGES & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

OILS & LAMPS,

Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c.,

[illegible] Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
ja21 d3m&w1 LOUISVILLE, KY

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—Two furnished rooms, one a parlor, and single room. Apply at No. 166 Second street, between Green and Walnut. mh18 6t*

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—Fronting on Eighth and Jefferson, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply at HALLADY'S, corner Eighth and Jefferson.

FOR RENT—HOUSE AND GARDEN—Corner Twenty-ninth and Rowan sts. Apply to T. & S. ELVIN & CAIN or BUCKEL & SHAFFER. mh18 6t

FOR RENT—A HOUSE—A partially furnished house, centrally located. Immediate possession given. Address A. J. K., Postoffice.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable two-story brick house of 9 rooms, in good order, with gas, cistern, cellar, and stable, situated on the north side of Broadway, between Tenth and Eleventh. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, 273 West Main st., or to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 366 West Market st. mh18 6t

FOR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—In perfect repair—10 rooms—water and gas—on Sixth street, near Broadway. Inquire of J. C. ELROD, at his Photograph Gallery, 58 Main, below Second street. mh18 6t

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Nicely furnished and unfurnished rooms, also storage for furniture and household goods, corner of Seventh and Broadway. W. H. SHERMAN. mh18 6t*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—A few newly-furnished rooms. Apply at 171 Sixth street, opposite St. Paul's Church. Reference required. mh18 6t*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A splendid residence on the [illegible] side of Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway, now the residence of [illegible] Gas, water, bath-room, range, &c.; everything complete and in fine order. Apply to 334 West Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth. W. H. PFENNAN. mh17 6t

FOR RENT—[illegible] Apply to John Dowling, Jr., [illegible] of Central Market building, [illegible] office of Central Market. JNO. M. BOGGS, Agent. mh17 6t

FOR RENT—STORE—The store-room No. 135 Jefferson street, near Fourth. Apply to A. VORSTER, 74 West Market, between Second and Third. mh17 6t

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—The beautiful suburban residence known as the BOGIE PLACE, situated on Preston street, at the terminus of Preston-street railroad. The house is large and commodious—3 acres of ground covered with choice fruit and shade trees—one of the most delightful places for a pleasure garden or summer retreat around the city. Will rent for a year or term of years. PEARSON & MEDDIS, 136 West Main st. mh16 6t

FOR RENT—A portion of or desk room in a furnished office located in the best portion of Main street. Address "Desk," this office. mh15 6t

FOR RENT—TEMPLARS' HALL—Northeast corner Eleventh and Green sts., on any of the following nights: Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and on Sunday for religious purposes. Keys at Dr. Geo. W. Griffith's office, s. e. cor. Eleventh and Jefferson sts. For terms, &c., apply to S. C. FITCH, Trustee, 137 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. mh1 d21

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick, with basement and attic, containing 12 rooms, in good order, on corner of First and Walnut sts. Apply to GHEENS & CO., 91 West Main st. ja31 dtf

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Henning & Speed against S. F. Chipley and others. } In Chancery, No. 22,841.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., described as follows, to-wit: beginning in the center of the Brownsboro turnpike road, [illegible] original [illegible] of the Scoball & Beall's original line; thence with the center of said road [illegible] to the corner of [illegible] thence [illegible] [illegible] to a stone; thence [illegible] poles to a stone [illegible] on the side of the road [illegible] poles to a stone; thence [illegible] poles to a stone [illegible] poles to a stone, corner to Mrs. Carpenter's lot; thence with a line of Chipley and Brown's [illegible] said Brown in the original line of the said [illegible] acres; thence [illegible] with said line [illegible] poles to a stone on the side of a [illegible] original corner [illegible] in Brown's line [illegible] thence [illegible] poles to a stone [illegible] large sugar tree and two beeches, original corner to John Edwards; thence with said original line [illegible] poles to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. F. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
mh16

Marshal's Sale.

L. R. Figg's Administrator, against L. R. Figg's Heirs. } In Chancery, No. 21,504.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, [illegible] so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

The eastern part of lot No. 10, beginning 145 feet east of Marion street, and thence running eastwardly with the south line of Irwin street 58 feet, and extending southwardly same width 120 feet, together with Marion street to Union street, together with the ice-house thereon.

Also two lots and appurtenances on Seventeenth street, between [illegible] and Market streets, in Louisville, beginning 100 feet from Market street, at the corner of a 5-foot alley; thence eastwardly along the northern side of said alley 18 feet; thence northwardly same width parallel with Seventeenth street 88 feet to a 20-foot alley; thence westwardly along said alley to Seventeenth street, and along Seventeenth street to the beginning, each lot fronting on Seventeenth street 18 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. F. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
mh16

Marshal's Sale.

Sarah J. Gamble, &c., against J. B. Lindenberger, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,314.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8 and 12 months,

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., situated on the south side of Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, beginning at a point 80 feet west of the southwest corner of Broadway and Eleventh streets; running thence west with Broadway 25 feet; thence southwardly and in a line parallel with Eleventh street 183 feet, more or less, to a 30-foot alley; thence with said alley eastwardly 25 feet; thence northwardly 183 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court,
L. F. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
mh16

Marshal's Sale.

Margaret Gathof, against A. H. Speed and wife. } In Chancery, No. 22,8[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., bounded and described thus. Beginning at a point 120 feet from the corner of Fourteenth street, on the north side of Madison street; running thence west with said street 30 feet; thence north 183 feet to an 18-feet alley; thence east 30 feet; thence south 183 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. F. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
mh16

Marshal's Sale.

C. Leffert, adm'x, against H. Kimmel, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,648.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground in Jefferson county, Ky., being the eastern half of lot No. 7, in square No. 2, in the subdivision of lots 1, 2, 3 and 5, Beard and wife vs. Campbell, Louisville Chancery Court, said lot of ground having a front of 25 feet on Mary street, by a depth of 155 feet to an alley, being the same conveyed to Henry Kimmel by deed recorded in the Jefferson County Clerk's office in Deed Book No. 117, page 328.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. F. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
mh16

Marshal's Sale.

Mary A. C. Cochran and Kate Cochran, On Petition. } In Chancery, No. 21,311.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months,

Two houses and lots in the city of Louisville, Ky., the first beginning on the south side of Delaware street at a point 40 feet west of the southwest corner of Twelfth and Delaware streets, and extending thence westwardly 20 feet and back southwardly the same width [illegible] feet to an alley. The second beginning on the south side of Delaware street at a point 60 feet west of the southwest corner of Twelfth and Delaware streets, and extending thence westwardly with Delaware street 20 feet and back southwardly with [illegible] Delaware street 200 feet to an alley, being a part of the real estate allotted to the widow of Cochran as one of the heirs of her late father John G. Cochran, deceased, under proceedings had in this court.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. F. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
mh16

A GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

$200,000

Daviess County Bonds for Sale!

SECURED BY

$9,000,000 Taxable Property.

DUE in 4, 9, 14, and 19 years, with a tax already levied sufficient to pay bonds and interest in ten years. Six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Inquire of John G. Baxter, Cashier, [illegible] Bank, and Geo. D. Norton, Esq., Louisville, Ky.
JAMES WEIR,
fe26 d3m President of V. and E. R. Co.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the general heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at two-cent rates only—TWO CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—THE LADIES TO KNOW—That the largest and choicest [illegible] ladies' and children's dress is at Mrs. LEISSON'S, 269 West Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth. Patterns of every description cut by measure. [illegible]

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD HANDS, to work [illegible] on railroads—[illegible] Apply at [illegible] KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—BOARDERS—A few more boarders and single gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms and board at $5 to $6 per week; also, day boarders wanted at $4.50 per week. Reference required. Call at 42 East Main street, corner Brook.

WANTED—BOARDERS—To occupy two handsome rooms in a strictly private family, at No. 389 Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATION—By an experienced bookkeeper, with first-class references. Address "MONTGOMERY," at this office. mh20 3t

WANTED—A GIRL—To do house-work and attend to children, at No. 428 First street, near Breckinridge.

WANTED—TO TRADE—WATCH—A lady's fine gold watch. Address P. O. BOX 77. mh17 6t

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER—Apply at Mrs. A. NELSON'S, Fourth st. mh20 2t

WANTED—TO RENT—A large, commodious dwelling, desirably located. Address, with terms, M., at this office.

WANTED—BOARDING—In a private family. Address B. S. T., this office. mh18 3t

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE—With six or seven rooms, gas, and water. Wants possession as soon as possible, and will pay in advance if desired. Address, for three days, "Cooper," this office.

WANTED—OCCUPANTS—For three furnished rooms, without board, large and pleasant, in a pleasant location, in the city, within easy distance of Court-house. For further information apply at this office.

WANTED—STONE-CUTTERS & LABORERS—On the Shelby Railroad, by HUNT, MILLER & CO.

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a situation? If you want a good girl at once, go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts. All respectable girls, wanting situations, register free of charge. References indispensable. MILLER & CO., agents.

WANTED—A SITUATION—As book-keeper or for general work by a young man. Apply at the Merchants' Insurance Company, or 150 West Main, north side.

WANTED—DWELLING—I wish to exchange [illegible] property, centrally located, for a comfortable dwelling house. Address L., Postoffice Drawer No. 94. mh15 6t

WANTED—SITUATION—[illegible] cooper, salesman, traveling agent [illegible] Salary not such an object as a good situation. Address M. C. B., office Courier-Journal. [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS.

$25 A DAY MADE AT HOME! 40 entirely new articles for agents. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. mh17 d&wlm

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the "Home Shuttle," a large, first-class lock-stitch sewing-machine, recently patented in Europe and America. Price $25 and $30. We offer $1,000 for one that will in every respect equal it, or do a larger range of work with less alteration. It uses the under feed and works in without changing tension, stitch, needle, or thread. Our agents are now clearing $100 to $200 per month. Send stamp for circulars and samples of work, or call on W. D. KNOWLES, 273 Main st., New Albany, Ind. fe22 d&w-mh15 6t

WANTED—AGENTS, LOOK AT THIS—You are wanted everywhere for the best selling article of the day. Great inducements. Call on, or send stamp for circular, to MOORE & CO., No. 169 West Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky. mh19 dlf

WANTED—AGENTS—The DeSoto Mutual Life Insurance Company wishes to engage three experienced insurance men on a guaranteed salary. One for the city and two for the State at large. Call promptly at the Louisville office, corner Fourth and Main. mh8 6tf W. H. PITTMAN, Sec'y.

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machine in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. ap17 dly

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—A modern style brick residence, entirely new, on south side of Chestnut, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, and cellar, attic, marble mantels, and all the modern improvements. Lot 30 feet front by 200 feet deep, with cistern, hydrant, and out-buildings, all complete and in perfect order. Apply on the premises or to [illegible] 344 West Main street, between Seventh and Eighth. W. H. FEHR.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—With 60x120 feet of ground, on the east side of Third street, north of Taylor Barracks, gas and water throughout the house. Also, one vacant corner lot adjoining each of the above. Both, or [illegible] one vacant lot adjoining north of the above, 30x150, with [illegible] particulars and terms, inquire of [illegible] No. 162 Fourth street. mh17 dlwF&Su

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—Three two-story brick dwellings, each containing 6 rooms, cellar and attic, gas and water. Two situated on First street, between Market and Walnut, No. 157 and 159. The other, a new modern-built house, situated on the north side of Green, between First and Brook. Apply to Thomas S. Nudd, 135 West Jefferson.

FOR SALE—PIANO—An elegant piano, nearly new and but little used. Will be sold cheap. Apply at 290 Floyd st., between Chestnut and Gray. mh19 d3t*

FOR SALE—HOUSE & LOTS—Cheap, a very fine house of 9 rooms, on First street, centrally located, and also 4 lots on upper Main street, for which I will take other property in part payment. Address 364 First street. mh17 7t,Su,Tu,Th

FOR SALE—LOT—A valuable lot on the west side of Second street, between Broadway and York. Apply to LOVING & McGOODWIN, 325 Main st. fe6 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—A choice building lot on Fourth street, near Breckinridge, 40x200 feet to a wide alley. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 366 West Market st. mh16 6t

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON. fe2 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On the north-west corner of Main and Third streets, now occupied by J. S. Lithgow & Co. MERIWETHER, ISAACS & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 118 West Jefferson st. fe4 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARM—94 acres good land, situated 6½ miles from the city, near the Bardstown pike, all under fence, 75 acres cleared, the remainder woodland, including a good sugar orchard. A never-failing spring on the place near a beautiful site for building. Will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for city property. For particulars inquire of W. C. KENNEDY, No. 164 Third street, [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—A tract of excellent farming land, [illegible] will be exchanged for improved or vacant property in or near Louisville, and cash difference [illegible] Apply to GRAHAM & [illegible] Main, near Third street. mh15

FOR SALE AT BARGAINS—[illegible] TRACTS OF GOOD LAND—On the [illegible] Railroad. One tract of 4 acres at the Depot, with good storehouse, dwelling, and orchard; one tract of [illegible] acres, with good dwelling, good outbuildings, and splendid [illegible] Depot, with [illegible] thence to [illegible] hewed log house; one [illegible] all the [illegible] grass, the timber large and very valuable. A stock of general merchandise may be had if desired at a bargain. Each tract is well improved and in good condition. The soil is very good. The location is healthy. The society very good. [illegible] and favorable. Terms easy. Will [illegible] good city property may be taken in [illegible] Apply to GRESHAM, WASHINGTON & CO., 71 West Main street, Louisville, Ky. fe22 d&w6m*

FOR SALE—LOW—VALUABLE PROPERTY—In the town of Lagrange, Oldham county, Ky. As I purpose going East to reside, I wish to sell the house in which I now live, near the Court-house, containing some eight or ten rooms, conveniently arranged, and in good repair—a good cellar, [illegible] near kitchen door and a never-failing well of good water in the yard. All necessary out-buildings, including a stable and carriage-house. There is an abundance of all kinds of fruits on a lot of about [illegible] acres of land, all under good fence. It is a very desirable little home. If not sold before the first of March, 1870, it will be offered, on the premises, at public auction, on March 22, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. Possession given immediately. Title good. Terms—One-third cash, the balance in 6 and 12 months, bearing interest, and a lien retained. At the same time and place will be sold a variety of household furniture, including a valuable piano and a number of oil paintings. Terms cash. MRS. A. E. HICKS. fe23 eodtMar22

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—Cheap and on easy terms—A cottage house of three rooms and kitchen, in good order, with 2 acres of land (more land if desired), embracing large garden, forest, fruit trees, excellent water, and a fine stone quarry, at Beard's Station, on the L., Cin., and L. Railroad, 12 miles from the city. Price $2,000, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years; with interest and lien. Apply to SAMUEL HYMAN, on adjoining premises. ja21 Wed&Sun

FOR SALE—STORE—A rare chance, a country store with a good run of custom, 20 miles from Louisville, on the L. & L. R. R. Address C. Schell, Henryville, Ind.

FOR SALE—8 YOUNG MULES—In good order, (3 years old) on my farm, near Jeffersontown, in Jefferson county. JOSEPH S. HITE. mh17 6t

FOR SALE—LIFE POLICY—Wishing to establish a first-class wholesale, retail, and manufacturing business in a rapidly growing section west of Cincinnati, I will assign to any one who will furnish me the money a ten-year endowment life policy for $10,000, payable March, 1880, in a first-class New York company. Will pay 7 per cent. interest annually and give security for the payment thereof. Address F. SMITH, Box 2133, Frankfort, Ky.

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE FARM—Of 27 acres, well improved, near Vienna, Ind., including 12 acres of wheat in the ground. Immediate possession. Will be sold cheap. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 366 West Market street. mh18 6t

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Desirable, newly furnished rooms, with board, at $7 per week, at No. 251 Seventh street. References exchanged. mh18 6t

BOARDING—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms, with good board, can be had by applying at the north side of a large double house corner First and Oak streets. References given and required. mh16 2tWe&Su

BOARDING—Gentlemen desiring good board can be accommodated at No. 80 Green street, corner of Third, by the day or week. fe5 dtf

BOARDING—Several nicely furnished rooms, with good board, can be had at No. 86 Green street. Also several day boarders wanted. mh16 dm&Su

BOARDING—Desirable, well furnished front rooms, with board, at No. 180 Sixth street. mh19 6t

BOARDING—A gentleman and lady can be accommodated with a furnished front room, also two or three gentlemen with board, at 161 Fifth street.

LOST.

LOST—WATCH—Silver, patent lever, No. 1,88[illegible]. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery to JOS. LAW, No. 311 Main street, near Bourbon Depot.

LOST—DOG—On Tuesday evening, near the corner of Main and Fourth streets, a black-and-tan terrier dog, answering to the name of "Dick"—[illegible] weighing [illegible] A liberal reward will be paid for his return to [illegible] Fourth street, between Main and river, will be suitably rewarded.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the [illegible] day of March, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN [illegible] county of [illegible] and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at [illegible] Louisville, before [illegible] Register, on the [illegible] day of April, A. D. 1870, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. [illegible] MURRAY, Marshal as Messenger.